

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز صحيفة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## 'Vietnam bogged down'

NEW DELHI (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said Monday Vietnamese troops were bogged down in Kampuchea and he did not see how Hanoi could withdraw them. "They are in a trench and the question is how they leave?" he said after the first official visit to Vietnam by a French foreign minister since Hanoi invaded Kampuchea in December 1978. He told reporters he saw no sign of progress over Kampuchea, nor of a Vietnamese withdrawal. He stopped over in Delhi on his way to Pakistan after talks earlier Monday with Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. He said he conferred with Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao on the recent non-aligned summit, Indochina, the Middle East, the Gulf war, and the Soviet Union.

## Zia ends press censorship

KARACHI (R) — Pakistan's military ruler Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq has announced the end of press censorship but warned that newspapers should exercise self-restraint and continue to observe self-censorship. Gen. Zia was speaking at a dinner given by newspaper owners in Karachi Sunday night. He lifted the last formal censorship restrictions he placed on newspapers and magazines three years ago. When censorship was imposed in October 1979 he also banned all political parties and several newspapers. Among those banned was the daily Musawat, organ of the Pakistan People's Party of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. In January last year Gen. Zia exempted daily newspapers from submitting stories for censorship but asked editors to exercise what he called self-censorship.

Volume 8 Number 2225

AMMAN, TUESDAY MARCH 29, 1983 — JUMADA AL THANI 15, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Bahraini minister meets Pym

LONDON (R) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammad bin Mubarak Al Khalifa Monday held talks with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym. A Foreign Office spokesman said they had a half-hour general discussion. Sheikh Mohammad stopped off in London with the Bahraini defence minister and his apparent, Sheikh Fayed bin Isa Al Khalifa. They are on their way to an official visit to the United States.

## Bangladesh to attend Al Quds committee meeting in Rabat

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsud Doha will fly to Rabat, Morocco, next Sunday for a two-day meeting of the Al Quds Committee, an Islamic body trying to end Israeli occupation of Jerusalem. A foreign office spokesman said Monday Mr. Doha would lead a three-man team at the meeting, to be presided over by Morocco's King Hassan.

## Bomb defused in Nicosia

NICOSIA (R) — A bomb disposal expert was injured when he tried to defuse an explosive device found outside an Arab publishing house in Nicosia, police said Monday. The bomb was planted beside the car of Maria Hadjileonidou, a niece of the late Archbishop Makarios, on Saturday night, but appeared to be aimed at the nearby office of a pro-Libyan magazine, Al Mouktif Al Arabi. A senior police officer told Reuters.

## Warsaw Pact to meet in April

MOSCOW (R) — Foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact will meet in Prague during the first half of April, the Soviet news agency TASS said Monday. It will be the first meeting of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers since Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev died last November.

## Assad meets PNC speaker

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad conferred Sunday night with Khaled Al Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the official Syrian news agency SANA reported. The meeting, which lasted two-and-a-half hours, was the first between the Syrian head of state and a senior Palestinian official for over three months.

## Israeli opposition to reject honours for Lebanon invasion

TEL AVIV (R) — Members of Israel's opposition Labour Party said Monday they would refuse military honours for Israel's invasion of Lebanon as a protest against the war, a party official said. A party group made up of young Labour members said they would reject a military ribbon, to be granted to all soldiers who took part in the campaign, because they believed the war was unnecessary. The group said it did not believe the honours should be granted while Israeli soldiers are still bogged down in Lebanon.

## W. Bank protests continue as Israel fails to explain mass poisoning in schools

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Violent demonstrations continued in the Israeli-occupied West Bank as Israeli officials reported Monday they had found no evidence to explain the poisoning of hundreds of Palestinian schoolgirls over the weekend.

Since Friday, more than 300 teenage students from six girls' schools in Jenin and Araba have been taken to hospital with headaches, dizziness, nausea and, in some cases, temporary blindness. Three of the poisoned girls were reported to be in serious condition. Many of the others were suffering from hysteria and were released after treatment, hospital staff said.

Medical and police teams investigating the mystery announced there was yet no proof of poisoning and further laboratory tests were needed.

In Nablus, the largest West Bank city, stone-throwing crowds took to the streets and Israeli occupation authorities imposed a curfew on the Casbah (market). There were violent demonstrations also in Jenin, the small town where many of the sick schoolgirls live.

Officials also dismissed a theory that chemicals were sprayed on classroom curtains.

So far, laboratory tests had found no harmful chemical residues in any of the sick students, the officials said. All the schools affected have been in the north of the West Bank.

### 'Eviction attempt'

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said Palestinian national institutions, meeting in Jenin, had called international bodies saying that girls' schools there had been attacked with nerve gas "in an attempt to force the Palestinian people in the West Bank to leave their land."

They said the attacks were carried out by organised groups who were allowed freedom of movement by the Israeli occupation authorities. Wafa said in a Damascus-dated report received in Nicosia.

It said telegrams were sent to the United Nations, the International Committee of Red Cross, the U.N. Committee for Human Rights, the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Another Wafa report said 480 Palestinian girls had been taken to hospital after six secondary schools in the Jenin area "were systematically sprayed with a poisonous gas which incapacitates everyone within the affected area."

It said Israeli elements had attempted to "murder en masse" the schoolgirls.

Wafa linked the affair with a statement two weeks ago by Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens that Israeli occupation authorities would use new methods to quell Palestinian student demonstrations on the West Bank.

## Austrian, PLO discuss prisoner swap

DAMASCUS (R) — An envoy from Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky met Palestinian officials here Monday to discuss a proposed exchange of prisoners between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), an official Palestinian source said.

The source said the Palestinians presented the envoy, Mr. Kreisky's secretary Herbert Amry, with PLO conditions for releasing the eight Israeli soldiers captured in central Lebanon last September.

The main conditions were that Israel should recognise its PLO captives as prisoners of war, the source added, and should admit holding 300 Palestinian fighters

who went missing during last year's Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The PLO has submitted the names of the 300 to the International Committee of Red Cross.

The source did not say how many Palestinian prisoners the PLO wanted released. The Israelis are holding several thousand Palestinian fighters at a camp in southern Lebanon and an unknown number in Israel itself, but have always refused to grant them prisoner-of-war status.

A Palestinian source said Sunday the eight Israeli captives had been moved from the Bekaa Valley of east Lebanon to another unidentified Arab country in the belief that Israel might launch a

## New W. German Bundestag opens today

BONN (R) — West Germany's freshly-elected Bundestag (lower house) opens Tuesday with Chancellor Helmut Kohl pledged to continue a "coalition of the centre" following his recent triumph in the polls.

The Christian Democrat (CDU) chancellor has so far successfully outflanked controversial Bavarian leader Franz Josef Strauss, head of the Christian Social Union (CSU), who is trying to impose his right-wing policies on Mr. Kohl within the coalition.

After Mr. Kohl refused to let him have any of the three cabinet posts he wanted—foreign affairs, finance or economics—Mr. Strauss, 67, decided not to sit in the cabinet at all.

Although major differences remain between Mr. Strauss and Free Democrat (FDP) Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Mr. Kohl has succeeded in winning agreement from all three coalition parties—CDU, CSU and FDP—on broad policy objectives.

Mr. Strauss has decided to remain in Munich as Bavarian state premier, but has said he will continue to play an active role in national politics.

The CDU boosted its seats in the Bundestag to 191 from 174 after the March 6 general election, while its CSU sister party won 53 seats, an increase of one.

The 34 seats of their liberal FDP coalition partner give the government an overall majority of

## Afro-Spanish ties to top Gonzalez' Rabat talks

RABAT (R) — Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez arrived Monday for a two-day official visit to Morocco, part of what diplomats see as a drive by Madrid to boost relations with the whole of Northwest Africa.

Mr. Gonzalez was due to confer later Monday with Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid, who met him on arrival, and to be received by King Hassan in Fez Tuesday.

Premier Bouabid said in an interview published in the Moroccan press that there was no precise agenda for his talks with Mr. Gonzalez but there would be no "taboo subjects."

"confrontation and mutual suspicion" and to resist "the temptation to discuss little problems."

Mr. Gonzalez said Madrid had "great hopes" that the application of U.N. and Organisation of African Unity (OAU) resolutions for self-determination would bring peace in the Western Sahara. Polisario nationalist guerrillas have been fighting Moroccan control there for seven years, since Spain withdrew from its former colony.

Diplomats in Madrid said Mr. Gonzalez's visit should help smooth sensitivity over the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, surrounded by present day Morocco. The Rabat daily L'Opinion, published by the Istiqlal Party of Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta, said in an editorial that Spain was "called upon to liquidate the sequels of the colonial era and settle peacefully and by negotiation its dispute with Morocco over two occupied Moroccan towns (Ceuta and Melilla)."



Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem (right) Monday confers with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Political Department head Farouk Kaddoumi (centre) and PLO Executive Committee member Yasser Abd Rabbo (Petra photo)

## Qasem confers with Kaddoumi

AMMAN (J.T.) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem conferred in his office Monday with Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Political Department.

Mr. Qasem and Mr. Kaddoumi made a "comprehensive review of the current Arab situation and

efforts being made to end the Israeli occupation of Arab territories," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Also present during the meeting was Yasser Abd Rabbo, member of the PLO Executive Committee.

## Arafat arrives in Iraq

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), arrived in Iraq Monday from Saudi Arabia where he held talks with King Fahd on efforts to secure peace in the Middle East.

The Iraqi News Agency, which announced Mr. Arafat's visit to Baghdad, did not say what subjects he would discuss with Iraqi leaders.

Mr. Arafat, who was expected to arrive in Amman Monday, was reported by the Saudi Press Agency to have delayed his visit to Jordan in view of His Majesty King Hussein's busy schedule with a state visit by Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id of Oman who arrives in Amman Tuesday on a three-day visit.

Mr. Arafat described his discussions with King Fahd as important and said they covered the work of an Arab League mission which was set up to promote an Arab Middle East peace plan.

## Habib back in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. special Middle East envoy Philip Habib Monday related to Lebanese President Amin Gemayel Israel's latest position, on withdrawing its troops from Lebanon, but ministerial sources said problems remained.

Mr. Habib arrived Monday from Israel on the latest leg of his shuttle and spent three hours with the Lebanese president.

The sources said the problems concerned the "security arrangements" which Israeli wants set up in southern Lebanon if it is to withdraw its forces which invaded the country last June.

They did not say whether the problems revolved around renegade Lebanese Maj. Saad Haddad, whose future Israeli officials have pinpointed as the main stumbling block in the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal negotiations.

For the past five years Israel has supported Maj. Haddad's border militia as a buffer against Palestinian commandos and now wants him and his men to be left in charge of southern Lebanon as a condition for Israeli withdrawal.

But Lebanon says this is a violation of its sovereignty and, while willing to absorb some of the militia back into the Lebanese army, will not commit itself to keep them together or to retain Maj. Haddad himself.

Lebanese ministerial sources said only that the differences were over detailed points and their application.

They said Lebanon had now offered all that it could on "security arrangements" and was looking to the United States to step in to bring about a speedy agreement.

Lebanese officials say Beirut is willing to discuss some kind of Israeli say in security measures in South Lebanon, but will not accept a fixed Israeli military presence there.

The sources said Mr. Habib had some more proposals which might bridge the differences, and was consulting his government on them.

The U.S. envoy was scheduled to have further talks with Lebanese leaders Tuesday.

## Hurd, Iraqi leader hold discussions

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and British Deputy Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd Monday discussed bilateral relations and the Iraq-Iran war.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said President Hussein confirmed during the talks Iraq's "unwavering policy" of trying to reach a lasting and just solution to the Gulf war with Iran.

Mr. Hurd arrived in Baghdad from Kuwait Sunday night as part of a four-nation Middle East tour which will also take him to Jordan and Lebanon.

## Gandhi tours drought area

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Monday made an inspection flight to the parched areas of Tamil Nadu, one of four southern states hit by a severe drought, the Press Trust of India reported.

Her visit to the state follows opposition demands in parliament on Friday for the government to rush food supplies to the drought-stricken states.

Lack of winter rain has damaged rice and lentil crops in the four states and created an acute water shortage in Tamil Nadu.

Riots have broken out in several parts of Tamil Nadu's capital Madras over drinking water in the past few days, as water dried up at the main reservoir.

The government has had to ferry water by road tanker to dry

areas of the state and water rationing has been introduced in parts of Madras for the first time in recent years. Each family gets three buckets of water a day.

In the Delhi parliament last week, members from some southern states staged a sit-in in protest against the lack of government assistance for the south, which is also short of rice.

About 25 members chanted "We want rice, we want rice," as they squatted in the centre of the Upper House.

The government has said it is halting exports of most varieties of rice during 1983/84.

Tamil Nadu is the worst hit of the drought-affected region, but the southern states of Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh are also short of water.

## Unions strike paralyzes Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (R) — A one-day strike by Argentina's trade unions brought the country almost to a standstill Monday despite a declaration by the military government that the stoppage was illegal.

Public transport was paralysed, nearly all shops were closed and only a trickle of people turned up for work at factories, banks and government offices.

The 24-hour stoppage was called by both the moderate and hard-line wings of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) to demand better pay and to protest at the economic policies of President Reynaldo Bignone's government.

## U.S. to offer compromise in arms talks

BRUSSELS (R) — President Reagan will offer Moscow this week an interim solution to limit medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe but the proposal will not contain specific numbers, well-informed North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) sources said Monday.

In a confidential letter to NATO heads of government, President Reagan said he preferred not to spell out compromise numbers at this time to avoid a pre-emptive Soviet response during the forthcoming recess at the Geneva arms control talks.

President Reagan said he saw his planned proposal as an interim step towards the total elimination of medium-range missiles, the so-called zero option tabled by the U.S. and rejected by the Soviet Union, the sources said.

The new U.S. proposal is due to

be made on Tuesday by Paul Nitze, the chief U.S. negotiator, before the current round of negotiations on land-based, medium-range nuclear missiles adjourns for the Easter recess, the sources added.

Mr. Nitze would also propose to his Soviet counterpart shortening the recess period and reconvening the talks in early May rather than early June, the sources quoted President Reagan as saying.

In his letter, sent to the NATO heads of government last week, the president said he wanted to consult the allies to maintain a united Western position and counter Soviet efforts to delay or prevent deployment of new missiles by NATO or block real progress at Geneva.

President Reagan said that in view of the stalemate at the talks he had ordered a review of the

## King receives Fahd message

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday received a message from Saudi Arabia's King Fahd, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported.

The message was delivered to the King by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, who arrived in Amman earlier Monday, the agency said.

It was the second visit in two days to Amman by the Saudi foreign minister, who on Friday delivered an earlier message from King Fahd to King Hussein.

## Qaboos arrives today

AMMAN (Petra) — Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id of Oman arrives in Amman Tuesday on a three-day official visit to Jordan in response to an invitation by His Majesty King Hussein. The two leaders are expected to hold talks on the latest political developments in the Middle East and ways for strengthening bilateral cooperation.

An official Omani delegation, including Deputy Prime Minister for Legal Affairs Prince Fahd bin Mahmud, Minister of National Heritage Prince Faisal bin Ali and the ministers of court, health, education, youth, information and state for foreign affairs are expected to accompany Sultan Qaboos during his visit to Jordan.

## U.N. chief, Andropov discuss Afghanistan

MOSCOW (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar had talks with Soviet Communist Party leader Yuri Andropov Monday on ways to further a solution to the Afghanistan problem, the official TASS news agency said.

"Considerable attention was paid to matters of eliminating existing seats of tension in various areas of the world," TASS said, adding that these included the Middle East and the situation around Afghanistan.

Western diplomats said one of the main purposes of Mr. Perez de Cuellar's visit to Moscow was to discuss Afghanistan and although they foresaw no substantial change in Moscow's position they expected Mr. Andropov to make some minor concessions.

TASS gave no details of Monday's talks in the Kremlin, the first meeting between the two men since the funeral of President Leonid Brezhnev last November.

The agency said the conversation touched upon key international problems and the role of the United Nations in solving them.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar's special emissary, U.N. Under-Secretary-General Diego Cordeiro, is due to resume efforts in two weeks to achieve a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, together with international guarantees of non-interference and the repatriation of Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan.

This confirmed reports that Mr. Reagan was considering a "build up, build down" formula that would allow the United States to deploy missiles up to the agreed ceiling, while the Soviet Union gradually dismantled existing weapons in excess of that level, the sources said.

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# FEATURES

## Britain seeks support for nuclear weapons

By Stephen Powell  
Reuter

**GREENHAM COMMON, England** — The British government, anxious to win a propaganda war against opponents of nuclear weapons, this week organised the first visit by journalists into a European base destined to be home to the U.S. cruise missile.

Representatives of the world's press tramped through Greenham Common Air Base in southern England to see work in progress on six sturdy shelters, while at the gates a women's peace camp keeps up a protest vigil.

The shelters will house 24 launch vehicles designed to fire the 96 missiles due to be based here starting in December unless the United States and the Soviet Union reach agreement in arms limitation talks.

The British government organised the trip to soothe public

fears about the new missile. Recent opinion polls have shown that most Britons oppose the introduction of cruise and the peace movement says it is winning more supporters with each passing week.

The Greenham Common site, protected by a double fence of barbed wire, is the base of the U.S. Air Force 501st tactical missile wing and Britain's most controversial construction site.

Just outside the gates a women's peace camp continues to thrive despite legal moves by the local authority of the area to send the women packing.

Work started here in November 1981 and the missile site is now an austere landscape of cranes, concrete, steel and mud. Officials said the first shelter would be ready on schedule in June and government sources said the first flight of 16 missiles could arrive any time after that.

Each shelter, measuring 50 metres by 15 metres is topped with a five metre thick roof of sand and reinforced concrete. They are sealed with hydraulically-operated 75 ton doors which are let down like a drawbridge.

The first shelter, slightly bigger than the rest, contains accommodation quarters for 12 men — a unit called "quick reaction alert" to respond briskly to a nuclear alert.

In the event of a nuclear war alert, the launch vehicles will carry the missiles into the neighbouring countryside.

When fully manned the base will have 2,200 U.S. military personnel accompanied by 2,700 family members.

There will be a mixed security force composed of Britons and Americans.

Five West European countries are due to take a total of 572 of the U.S. cruise and Pershing land-

based missiles.

Britain is due to have a total of 160 cruise missiles by the mid-1980s unless Washington and Moscow can agree to limit the number of land-based medium-range missiles in Europe. The other British base will be Moleworth in eastern England.

The British government's action in allowing journalists into Greenham Common contrasts sharply with the tactics of other NATO countries.

In West Germany, where the debate has been at its fiercest, the government has not even revealed where its 96 Cruise and 108 Pershing missiles will be stationed.

As the moment of deployment grows nearer, both the Conservative government and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), Britain's leading anti-nuclear movement, are stepping up their attempts to win over public opinion.

## Greenies may succeed to preserve natural sites

By Brian Timms  
Reuter

**SYDNEY** — Conservationists have called off their campaign against a hydro-electric project in one of Australia's most beautiful areas, confident that the new labour government will win the battle for them.

More than 1,000 conservationists or Greenies have been arrested trying to disrupt work on the dam in a remote wilderness region of Tasmania, an island off southern Australia.

The dam would flood a rain forest, rare plants and caves which housed aboriginals 20,000 years ago.

But the Greenies believe a saviour has arrived in the form of new Prime Minister Bob Hawke, whose Labour Party won the federal election in Australia.

In his first speech after the election Mr. Hawke vowed to stop the hydro-electric scheme, preferably by negotiation but by legal action if necessary.

Tasmania's state government has dug in for a long fight, declaring that it will do everything in its power to maintain the rights to build the dam.

Mr. Hawke has stepped in where the previous government of Conservative Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said it could not tread for constitutional reasons.

Tasmanian State Premier Robin Gray said: "Mr. Hawke has indicated that the dam will not go ahead. I say to you quite firmly that it will proceed."

He devised the dam project to generate cheap electricity and attract industry to Tasmania, where nearly 12 per cent of the population is unemployed.

But last year the dam site was designated an area of outstanding

natural beauty by the world heritage commission, prompting conservationists to step up their campaign. They stood in front of bulldozers, camped among equipment and sailed the valley's rivers in flotillas of yellow dinghies.

British Botanist David Bellamy, whose nature films are televised internationally, joined the protest and spent three days in jail on a charge of trespassing. He said he was confident the scheme would be scrapped.

Over the past three months 1,340 people have been arrested in the area, mostly for trespassing, filling the local jails.

Bob Brown, who heads the Tasmania Wilderness Society, said the protest was being called off because of Labour's pledge to stop the dam.

The society is now disbanding its protest headquarters, with its telex machines and bank of telephones. But the Greenies will

continue to watch the dam site, photographing the work being done and reporting to the new federal government.

The 500 million dollar (\$425 million) scheme is expected to take a further eight years to complete but already a main access road has nearly reached the site.

Mr. Hawke is trying to stop the work pending negotiations or recourse to the high court.

Mr. Gray says the dam will flood only two per cent of the wilderness and that the priceless artifacts can be removed from the caves. He is supported by most Tasmanians, anxious for more jobs and upset by the protesters who have flocked to the tranquil state.

While the mainland states swing towards Labour in the federal election, Tasmanians alone gave most support to the Conservative Party.

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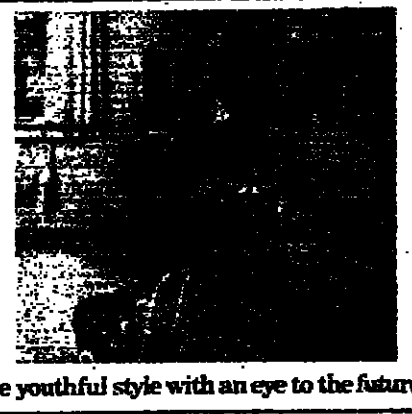
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## ME NEWS

### Stock exchange talks help capital, information transfer

By Afifah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The third annual meeting of the Union of Arab Stock Exchanges, which was opened Saturday in Amman by Finance Minister Salem Masa'deh, ended Monday.

"The objective of the annual meeting is to let Arab investors have access to and knowledge of all the exchanges throughout the Arab World, while also aiming to facilitate a free interflow of capital between the constituent Arab countries," an observer who attended the three-day meeting said.

Mr. Hassan Traboulsi, the representative of the Association of Arab Banks, told the Jordan Times that the union's main objective is to develop and upgrade the present economic state of the Arab countries.

"There is vast potential in many Arab countries that could end-up producing miracles; the only factor missing being private capital which, though does exist elsewhere in the Arab World," he said.

The membership of the Union of Arab Stock Exchanges will be enlarged "as soon as the other Arab countries' stock exchanges are established," he said.

The union at present comprises of five Arab countries, including Sudan which has been recently admitted, while Kuwait is expected to join in the near future.

"The five Arab stock exchanges which participated in the meeting were the Amman, Tunisian, Beirut, Moroccan and Sudanese stock exchanges," he said.

Mr. Traboulsi stated that the meeting was also attended by two official observers.

Firstly the Arab Monetary Fund, which is based in Abu Dhabi, "acts as the monetary authority for all Arab Central Banks," he explained. And secondly the Association of Arab Banks "which includes most of the Arab banks in the Arab World," he said.

He said that many Arab brokers working in the different Arab stock exchanges also attended the meeting.

Commenting on the meeting, Mr. Traboulsi said that it was a big

success due to a number of factors. The main one was undoubtedly the decision of the Sudan stock exchange to join the union "the enlarged membership of which will add to the mutual power of both," he said.

He added that the Bahraini and UAE delegations, who also attended the meeting, are now considering establishing stock exchanges in their countries.

Another factor which added to the success of the meeting, he said, was the many constructive decisions and measures taken towards establishing real collaboration among the members.

These in particular included the "exchange of printed material related to stock exchange laws and procedures, and the arrangement of bilateral visits between members," he said.

The meeting also decided to produce pamphlets and brochures describing the role and function of stock exchanges in the Arab World, and outline the various investment opportunities that are available to Arab investors.

Mr. Traboulsi said that he will brief the Association of Arab Banks on the details of the conference. In addition he will also recommend that the association support the union in all possible ways. "The association can provide necessary expertise and give advice if required," he said.

Mr. Traboulsi pointed out that Jordan has played a central role in the establishment, consolidation and growth of the union. "I hope that the Jordanian government, represented by Amman Financial Market in the personage of Dr. Hisham Sabbagh, will continue to play such a vital role," he said.

"Furthermore," he went on to say, "I have noticed that the Arab League and the Arab Monetary Fund also played an important role in making the meeting a big success."

He then announced that Lebanon has offered both the premises and facilities necessary for the union to establish a head office in Beirut.

Mr. Traboulsi finished by saying that the next meeting will be held in Beirut in early October this year.

### Momani gives boost to public services in Mafraq district

MAFRAQ (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani opened here Monday the fourth annual book exhibition, organised by the Mafraq municipality, at the end of his tour of the Mafraq district.

During the tour, Mr. Momani met the heads of municipal and village councils and visited Al Dhalil and Al Khalidiyah municipalities.

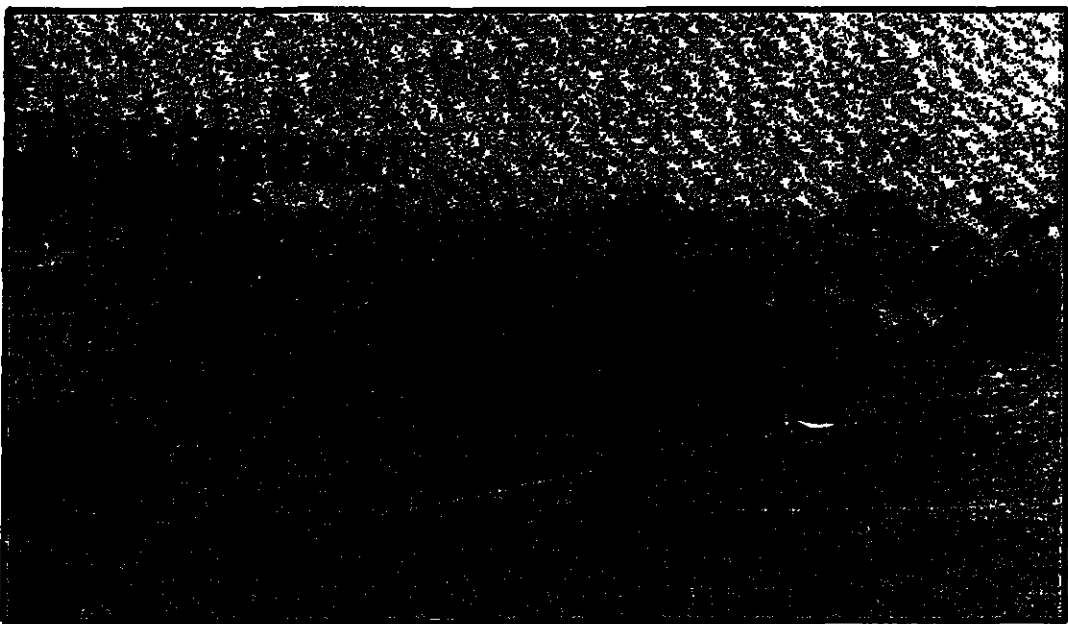
In his speech which opened the exhibition, Mr. Momani asserted

the significance of the role of the municipalities and village councils in providing and modernising public services and raising the standard of living in both cities and villages.

Mr. Momani called for the establishment of public and children's parks and said that the ministry will also continue to pay special attention the shortage of libraries. He said the number of libraries opened last year is almost equal to the total number of libraries opened in the whole of the last 30 years.

In his meeting with the heads of the municipal and village councils, a decision was made to organise a training course for the municipal and village council workers in charge of water. The minister called on these councils to draw up development plans for their areas and urged them to continue their cooperation in the field of joint services.

Mr. Momani decided to loan Al Dhalil municipality JD 50,000 to construct new school buildings and to improve services in both Al Dhalil and Al Khalidiyah.



The military band of the armed forces take part in a parade held Sunday to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the Al Karameh battle (Petra photo)

### Ceremony marks Karameh battle anniversary

AMMAN (Petra) — Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker took part Sunday evening in a ceremony organised by the 12th Royal Mechanised Division and Yarmouk University on the 15th anniversary of the Al Karameh battle.

At the beginning of the ceremony, an officer of the divisions made a speech saying that the battle had proved the ability of the Jordanian soldier to confront the

enemy and halt his advances.

Director of student affairs at Yarmouk University Abdullah Muwafi also made a speech saying that the university's participation in the ceremony is an expression of gratitude to our soldiers who sacrificed so much for the sake of the homeland.

The ceremony included national songs, folk dances and music played by the armed forces and student musical bands.

University President Adnan Badran presented the university shield and insignia to the commander-in-chief. And at the end of the ceremony, the commander-in-chief handed over awards and gifts to the participants in the ceremony.

The commander of the division, a number of the division's officers, and the teaching staff at Yarmouk University attended the ceremony.

### Badran urges measures to ensure accountability of funds

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran declared Monday that the government is concerned about public honesty, the prevention of the misuse of power, combating all forms of corruption, and the proper application of the law.

He said the government has also been anxious to improve the conditions of the civil service in terms of raising standards of efficiency, productivity and overall performance.

Addressing the weekly session of the National Consultative Council (NCC) chaired by NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar, Mr. Badran said the responsibility of combating corruption and mismanagement is not solely the province of the government, but is also an obligation of the whole community.

"The concept of responsibility here does not stop at the limit of reform the correction of mistakes, but goes beyond that to include firstly process of creating the good citizen and the good, and secondly the strong and bountiful society, which is capable of defending itself, its gains and achievements," he said.

The prime minister was speaking in response to recommendations from the NCC's administrative and financial committee relating to the Audit Bureau's 1980 and 1981 reports. He also addressed his remarks in light of contributions made on this subject by members of the NCC.

Audit Bureau

Mr. Badran then thanked the Audit Bureau for the efforts it had made in checking and auditing all official papers of the state and its institutions, and for the two reports the bureau had submitted, detailing all the minor and major violations committed.

The Audit Bureau is a government department charged with the responsibility of scrutinising the financial transactions of all other government departments.

Mr. Badran called on all employees of the Audit Bureau to be even more comprehensive in paying attention to every minute detail as far as financial affairs are

concerned. He said the bureau's annual report should not be restricted to generalised remarks and the misdemeanours which involve large sums of money. He said that this is important because it enables the NCC to, as a result of studying and debating the report, arrive at well founded conclusions.

The prime minister said the government has been making a meticulous study of the Audit Bureau's reports, and the major violations and issues contained in them. The cabinet discussed this subject at more than one meeting, and even requested further explanations from the Audit Bureau, he said. The cabinet subsequently instructed all government departments to cooperate with the bureau so that the points raised by it could be answered and clarified, thus answering all outstanding questions.

Speaking about the spending of public funds, Mr. Badran said the cabinet has been eager to see these funds spent on plans and projects which best achieve the goals of the state. Consequently, in case of conflict between the bureau and individual departments, the cabinet will make the final decision with the law being the only point of reference involved, he said.

Modernisation of laws

Mr. Badran said the government is also serious about modernising laws and regulations governing the Audit Bureau and has actually amended certain other provisions such as those on income tax, the landlords' and tenants' law and the traffic law.

Prime Minister Badran supported the recommendation of the NCC's financial and administrative committee that the Audit Bureau should have no authority over public shareholding companies in which the gov-

ernment is holding shares. This is because the bureau still lacks sufficient employees to carry out a job of this magnitude and because government policy permits these companies to run on a purely commercial basis.

The prime minister said that although cases of public fund embezzlement are exceptional, the government will deal firmly according to the law with any offenders.

The prime minister said the government is drawing up a strategy to cope with the surplus of agricultural production, and had for instance already incurred the high cost of buying the surplus tomato in order to prevent farmers from incurring losses.

Commenting on the trial of some Income Tax Department employees on bribery charges, Mr. Badran said the government is not indifferent to corruption, and the stiff sentences were announced in local newspapers as a deterrent to others.

Supply Ministry thanked

The prime minister thanked the Supply Ministry for its efforts in building warehouses throughout the country to satisfy the food requirements of all citizens and to keep at least a six-month reserve of foodstuffs in the country. The private sector could not have achieved this because it views the matter from a purely commercial perspective, he said.

Commenting on a request for material and moral support for Audit Bureau employees, Mr. Badran said the Audit Bureau workers are like other civil service employees and cannot enjoy extra material privileges. But, as far as moral support goes, he personally ensured that this was rendered every time a case came to the attention of the prime minister's office.

The Audit Bureau also needs moral support from all government departments, which should view the bureau as an institution helping government officials especially in the rectification of mistakes.

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# Jordan Times

Established 1975  
An independent Arab weekly published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.  
الأسبوع العربي المستقل المنشور بالإنجليزية من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية

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**Telegrams:** JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

## The answer is nothing

IF it were a question of flinging a statement at the Americans saying we Arabs are willing to negotiate peace with Israel, and then we will get the West Bank and Gaza back, Jordanians and Palestinians probably would not have hesitated about joining the U.S.-sponsored peace process until now. But, unfortunately, the issue is not as simple as that, and we are still wondering what it really takes — and how long — to pave the way for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

Seen from one perspective, the biggest single stumbling block to progress towards peace is not actually Israeli intransigence and vehement opposition to giving up the occupied Arab territories as much as it is American mishandling of collective U.S. and Israeli policies in this area. On the one hand, Washington knows, but yet has to accept, that for the Reagan Middle East initiative to survive, U.S. pressure has to be applied on Israel, in some form, but not through trying to extract more concessions from the Arabs who have very little left to concede in any case. On the other, the Reagan administration has to realise that Arab conditions for joining the peace process are, in our view and that of the international community, even more valid and legitimate than the U.S.' own conditions as outlined in President Reagan's proposals last September.

In those proposals, the president indirectly asked the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to sort of ignore its very existence and settle for more "acceptable" Palestinian representatives to peace talks. An outrageous proposition perhaps, but one that might not be totally unacceptable if indeed the Americans proved able to deliver Israel and the land. But, granted, only the PLO can answer this question, and we are yet to hear an answer.

Another U.S. condition was that Palestinian self-determination could only be determined to the extent with which the Americans and the Israelis were comfortable — even happy — thereafter. Fine, we said, provided there was a stronger chance of recovering the land, and more hope of peace and stability.

The president then ruled that not all Palestinian land actually belongs to Palestinians and that parts of it would have to be retained for Israeli "security" purposes and perhaps for building American golf courses as well. Okay, Arabs would also talk about this point, we reasoned, but the Israelis needed to freeze the building of Jewish settlements on the West Bank for any negotiations to be meaningful.

Seven months have passed since we last heard from the U.S. president and his administration. Sure they have been telling us that the U.S. is still waiting for a "yes" or "no" answer from us. But, by the same token, should we not ask what Americans have done with the Israelis?

Alas, one should not expect anything. The answer is nothing.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Hassan articulates urgent need

IN his opening speech to the EEC Spring Festival in Amman, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan emphasised that "the Zionist enemy" is little affected by international denunciations and statements condemning illegal practices in the occupied Arab territories.

The Prince also stressed the significance of a firm stand by the international community in putting an end to such practices, and foiling the Begin government's plans aimed at subverting the rights and freedoms of the Palestinian people.

The Prince's request for a serious stand comes at a time when Israel's greed for the annexation of Arab territory, and lust for Arab blood has reached a phase that no ally of Israel can justify or conceal. Terrorist methods are applied in the occupied Arab territories to force Palestinians out of their homeland and to create suitable conditions for the implementation of settlement schemes. Hence, the recent crimes committed by Zionist settlers, with the support of the Israeli authorities, against peaceful Arab citizens in the Jenin area testify to the war of extermination which the Zionists are waging against the Arab people of Palestine.

### Al Dustour: Festival — sign of closer links

IN his inauguration speech to the European Community Spring Festival, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan referred to the political, cultural and economic ties that have long characterised the relations between the Arab World and the peoples of Europe.

The political events that have influenced the history of the Middle East have always had a great impact on European interests. But the Arabs have always been the main victim of Israeli aggression, and Europe has also suffered the consequences of Israel's aggressive policies and wars. The closure of the Suez Canal, the oil embargo, the closure of Arab air and sea ports in the face of European traffic and the loss of several Arab markets to the Europeans for a long duration have all made the Europeans the second victims of Israeli aggression.

The opening of the EEC Spring Festival in Amman is a good sign of improving relations between the Arab World and Europe, and this can be further promoted to meet the interests of the two sub-continent.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Vital Mideast meeting

THE Algiers Palestine National Council (PNC) decisions regarding Palestinian rights were quite clear, but the general attitude towards how peace in the Middle East should be achieved was not without several ambivalent aspects which need to be clarified. The PNC session regarded the Arab peace proposals adopted at Fez as a minimum formula that the Palestinian people would be prepared to adhere to. The establishment of a Palestinian state in the occupied Arab territories, and direct participation by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in any peace efforts in the region were considered indispensable prerequisites. Yet, the PNC did not tackle the issue of what means should be applied in order to reach such goals.

# The priorities of late winter

By Rami G. Khouri

Historians probably will not record in any detail what happened on the morning of Friday, March 19, 1983 in an area just off Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D.C. But people who know what is really of historical significance will remember last Friday. It was the day that the two pandas in the Washington Zoo finally mated, or, as it would be written in more respectable journals, consummated their heretofore platonic relationship.

I am not entirely certain of the full historical significance of what happened in the panda enclosure at the National Zoo in Washington, D.C. last Friday. I suspect it is of great importance, if

only because the event took place in a city of politicians, at a time when the political establishment was pre-occupied with space wars, budget deficits, Latin American wars and the situation in the Middle East. The two pandas — Ling-Ling and Hsing-Hsing, their names denoting their status as a gift from the Chinese people — reminded that busy city of the real priorities of late winter.

Nor am I certain of how pandas mate, though, having seen horses, cats and houseflies try their hand at this old ritual. I can imagine what the scene must have been like. I am happy to read that the event was filmed by a local television crew. If, for some reason,

all of the pandas of the world were to stop mating, I am satisfied that my children and their children after them will always be able to see a film of two pandas mating should the urge ever present itself.

The event is not as frivolous as many people would think it. For one thing, it has been somewhat awkward that the two pandas presented by China to the United States refused to mate in the National Zoo of Washington, D.C. — right under the nose of the American political establishment. While the expression of Chinese-American friendship was not necessarily contingent upon a successful union of the two gift pandas, there is certainly an important symbolic

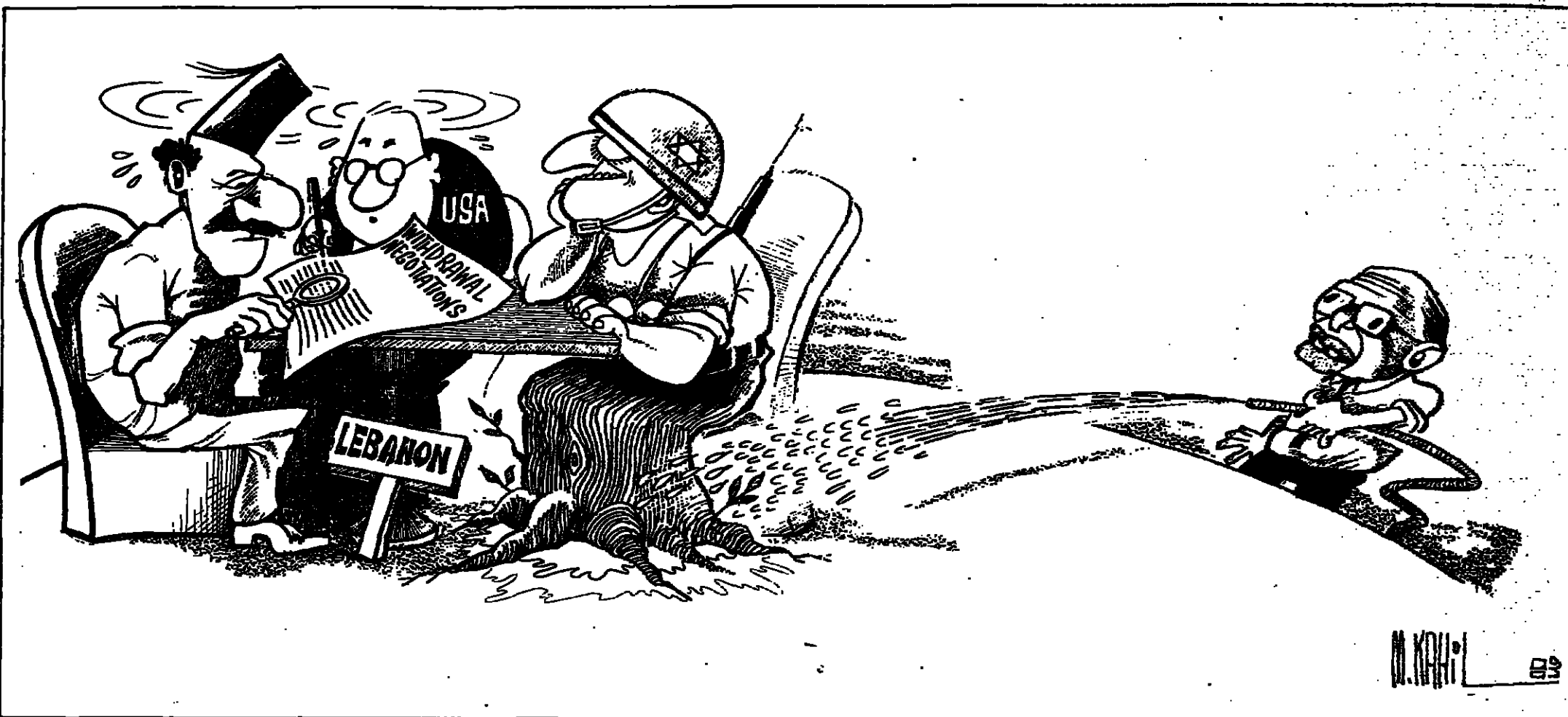
interpretation to the fact that Ling-Ling and Hsing-Hsing have finally completed, or at least attempted, the pivotal event in the natural cycle of a panda's life.

For another thing, the union of the pandas comes after a seven-year romantic drought. One is tempted to conclude that pandas, like ancient people of the bible, relate to cycles of seven good years and seven bad years. It is a proposition worth testing, when sufficient evidence becomes available.

The story is not over, however, because in the world of pandas it is not necessarily a procreative certainty simply to have gone through the mechanical act of union and

mating. I am told by those who know more about pandas than I do that a female panda must receive the offering of her male companion for the three consecutive days a year in which she is in heat. It is a lucky thing for the pandas that Ling-Ling was in heat in March, and not in August, given the rigours of procreation in the heat and humidity of a Washington summer.

It will require at least three months before the experts and the panda world know whether or not Ling-Ling is pregnant. If not, the whole thing will have to be repeated again next year. But I was pleased to learn that the people who run the National Zoo in Washington, D.C. have taken on chances. They flew in some semen from the very potent male panda in the London zoo, a certain Chia-Chia. This, too, was introduced into Ling-Ling to help assure that she becomes pregnant this year. It is tempting, though perhaps impolite, to discern analogies between the male pandas and the political leadership of London or Washington; so I shall refrain from doing so. After all, there will be another time and another place to discuss politics. This month, the objective is to produce a baby panda in the National Zoo in Washington, D.C. Let us hope for success. The world could use a few more pandas.



## Problems and hopes of the Israeli peace movement

Uri Avnery has pioneered the long, tortuous route towards achieving an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue. After serving as a member of Menachem Begin's former underground organisation, the Irgun, during the British Mandate, Avnery went on to establish and edit Israel's lively, largest-circulation weekly, Ha'Olam Ha'Zeh. In recent years, he has represented the vocal, left-wing Sheli party in the Knesset. After crossing the bailiwick during the Israeli bombardment of Beirut in July, 1982, to interview PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, his numerous political opponents in Israel urged the passing of a law to punish his act of "treachery".

Avnery recently visited London to address, together with a leading Palestinian, Issam Sartawi, a public meeting which had been organised by 'The Campaign for Israeli-Palestinian Peace, a Jewish Initiative'. Barry Cohen, on behalf of Middle East International, spoke to him about the problems and hopes of the Israeli peace movement within the context of Israel's deepening social crisis.

### The Israeli peace movement

"The Israeli peace movement consists, in the widest sense, of three concentric circles. The nucleus comprises all those people (including the pro-Moscow Communist party, Rakah) who unequivocally support a two-nation solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and recognise the PLO as the leadership of the Palestinian people.

A bigger circle is represented by the people who are ready for peace and speak of a political rather than military solution to the Palestinian problem. They will demonstrate against atrocities in Lebanon and repression in the occupied territories, but they will not speak publicly for a Palestinian state. The majority in Peace Now believe that to do so at this time could seriously split the movement.

Peace Now is a genuine grass-roots movement. There is no formal structure. Its activities are generated by a fluctuating membership of 100 to 200 activists... The success of any demonstration depends completely on the people's mood at any particular moment. When I met Arafat in Beirut on July 3, I was boasting that 50,000 people would turn up to a peace rally in Tel Aviv later that day. In fact, 100,000 people actually demonstrated... The third largest circle comprises the 'Dovish' elements in Labour, Mapam and various smaller parties which

belong to the political establishment. They will not demonstrate without the approval of their party's leadership."

"On the first day of the war, we who immediately spoke out against it were a very small minority. By the end of the third week the Committee Against the War in Lebanon organised a demonstration. To my intense surprise, 20,000 people turned up. These mass demonstrations show how the small wheel had activated the larger wheels, and then took over large parts of the Labour Alignment. You must remember that the Labour party had not only supported the war but had called on the Israeli military to invade Lebanon one week before the war."

"At the September rally in Tel Aviv, which called on the government to appoint a commission of enquiry into the Sabra and Shatila massacres, 400,000 people attended, making it the largest political demonstration in Israel's history. All the opposition factors had come together. Then, you had great masses of Israelis who were morally very profoundly shaken by events. Official Labour and Mapam support made it possible to bring in busloads of demonstrators from the kibbutzim and outlying development towns."

### Relations with the Palestinians

"When I was speaking in the Knesset in early 1981 about a Palestinian solution, Mr. Begin — who always treats me very correctly because I was once in the Irgun and a former member of the Irgun cannot exactly be a traitor, perhaps misguided — said to me: 'Mr. Avnery, out of 120 Knesset members, 110 are against what you are saying.' I replied: 'I am well aware of this fact but I'm also aware that one week before Mr. Sadat visited Jerusalem, 110 members would not have dreamed of giving back a single inch of the Sinai, nor to speak of all of Sinai.'"

You see, a single dramatic gesture by Sadat had an enormous influence on Israeli attitudes. When I met Arafat in Tunis on Jan. 18, I told him that the PLO can have a big influence on the Israeli peace movement by doing and saying positive things. Arafat has an acute grasp of the political situation within Israel and completely understood my argument."

"The resolutions of the Algiers conference fell very short of what must be done to achieve peace. However, due to their many historical traumas, the Palestinians believe that an internal consensus

based on organisational unity is mandatory for their political survival. As a result, the radical minority at Algiers were in a position to blackmail the conference from expressing more moderate resolutions on peace for fear of splitting the PLO."

"It is extremely difficult for Arafat to move forward when he is condemned by consensus. People in the West don't understand this dilemma. Sadat could do a 'Sadat' knowing that his government dominated Egypt's mass media while he was backed by the army and police."

"How long can the Palestinians support the moderate leadership that can't produce concrete results? Israeli contacts with the PLO began nine years ago when I met with the late Said Hamamni in London. Until now, there has not been a single word of encouragement from America which constantly proclaims its desire for peaceful solution to this conflict. In general, the entire Western response to these peace initiatives has been very disappointing. The ability of the PLO to move forward depends very much on the West's response. America and Europe are exercising a big influence on the peace process by withholding any form of acknowledgement, while the Israeli government clearly prefers the language of the extremists in the Palestinian camp. This makes our situation extremely difficult. I constantly wonder where it's all going to lead us."

### Divisions within Israel

"Israel is rapidly changing in a way that is very dangerous. It is true that Israeli society is becoming more chauvinistic and, at the same time, the Sephardic Jews are becoming a large majority. Optically, it may seem that these two developments coincide since the Sephardim are Begin's electoral back-bone and therefore constitute an anti-peace movement in Israel. I think we must distinguish between the two. The extreme right wing is still very much a minority. Given the prospect of real peace, the great majority will react positively as they did with Sadat."

"Israel is a democracy but with qualifications. It is composed of layers like a cream torte. The first layer is Israeli Jewish. This compares quite favourably with Western democracies. In the next layer are the Israeli Arabs who have formal democratic rights but, in practice, they are not genuinely free. Their situation is bearable, even if it creates a lot of bitterness. Arabs in the occupied territories constitute the third layer. They live under the worst type of colonial regime with no political or human rights. In the meantime, they are exploited as cheap labour without any protection. Finally, there are the Jewish settlers with super-rights who are free to roam the territories and act as they wish. Although these fascist gangs are still a small minority, they are becoming more active."

"Unfortunately, the great majority of Sephardim are anti-Arab. How did this happen? The Sephardim of the exploited classes are becoming rapidly chauvinistic as a means of compensating for their general feeling of humiliation; it is a necessary factor in overcoming their identity crisis. Their reason: 'I am despised by other Jews but I am, nevertheless, a member of a master race.'"

They have a basic hatred of the Labour movement (which they equate with the Ashkenazi ruling class) because of Labour's treatment of them during the early years of mass immigration. To a certain extent, they are treated badly, even if it was not done intentionally: They saw a white society which oppressed them. They hated the white social worker as much as they hated the white cop or judge or member of the Knesset. Mr. Begin is not less Polish than Mr. Peres. But the latter represents the establishment."

"We must make a conscious effort to understand and bridge the abyss between the peace movement in Israel and the mass of Orientals. I think these divisions are probably a greater danger than our war against the Palestinians. This is a time-bomb ticking away inside Israel. Now, some people in desperation are looking for a mechanical solution by putting President Navon, a Sephardi, in charge of the Labour party. But this is only a stop-gap measure. The fundamental problem remains: how to integrate the Sephardim into the basic structure of the nation. In the good old days, Israel's leaders thought they were going to create an Ashkenazi nation. This vision has not worked and there is never going to be an Ashkenazi nation. War is a solution to this problem because

people's chauvinism permits the use of war to sweep this problem under the carpet. Begin understands this problem in that he uses the Ashkenazi system to control the Sephardim by means of war."

Contrary to appearances, the military in Israel is not chauvinistic. It is far more moderate than the political establishment. Why? Because the whole military structure is Ashkenazi. Indeed, the consensus of the generals is far more moderate than the consensus of members of parliament."

### The future

"The Palestinians don't have much time to lose because the Israeli government is very conscious of the time element and is using it to create facts in the territories which it thinks are irreversible. Everything may be ultimately reversible but it will become increasingly difficult to reverse Begin's policies."

"Palestinians cannot afford to argue that they will only deal with non-Zionist Israelis. The latter could be assembled in a single telephone booth in London. This sort of obstructive thinking might have them waiting four or five generations when there will be nothing left to negotiate. Israelis also like to say that they will only talk to Palestinians who are not in the PLO. However, if you want to make peace, you must talk to the other side as it exists, not as you might envisage it. I often say to my friends: 'You might want peace but you don't want to meet with Arabs. It would be nice to make peace with Holland because everyone likes the Dutch. But, unfortunately, we are not at war with Holland'. In the meantime, if we don't move forward, I believe there will be a catastrophic outburst throughout the Middle East. The Palestinians will accuse the Arab leadership of massive betrayal and incompetence and will put their energy into revolutionising the Arab World. As an Israeli, one of the worst scenarios I could imagine is to be surrounded by Khomeini-type regimes. The PLO are rational, political people but who can negotiate with a Khomeini?"

"Sharon was and remains the pre-ordained spiritual leader of the right-wing forces. In fact, he is far more dangerous than he previously was. To some, he is a martyr. He is still in the cabinet and continues to influence political and military decisions."

— Middle East International





# Complex shifts of attitude to Arabs emerge in 60s and 70s

Part four of a report by Dr. Issam Suleiman Mousa of the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, Yarmouk University.

In the 1960s and 1970s scholars became interested in analysing the portrayal of the Arabs, the press coverage of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and other Middle East coverage in the U.S. press. Most of these studies linked and compared the Arabs to Israel and the Israelis. The bulk of this research dealt with the Arab image after, rather than before, 1948, and was focused mainly on four issues:

- 1) Comparison of the Arab and Israeli images.
- 2) Changes in direction of favourability/unfavourability towards these images. The year 1973, in particular, saw a shift in favourability/unfavourability of the Arab image.
- 3) Flow of news from the Middle East and questions related to coverage.
- 4) Because these studies concluded that there was an anti-Arab bias, questions were asked as to why this had happened.

Most studies tried to evaluate whether the reports were favourable, neutral, or unfavourable. Some also examined the indicators of the image in relation to education, standard of living, development, culture, characters of leaders, internal conflicts (radicals versus moderates), etc.

Janice Terry, in three studies, assessed the content of three newspapers (the New York Times, the Washington Post, and the Detroit Free Press) between 1948 and 1974, in terms of being pro or anti Israel and the Arab nations in their coverage of a variety of topics. In the third study she compared the content of the three American newspapers with the Times of London and the French Le Monde, as representatives of Western Europe's elite press.

Terry found in the first study that the hostilities of 1948 and 1956 received a lot of coverage. Coverage in 1948 was overwhelmingly pro-Israel and was critical of the "unreasonable hostility" of the Arab nations; the Palestinians were ignored. The results of this study, the author maintained, revealed a "rather consistent pro-Israeli and anti-Arab bias", which was "particularly clear in editorials and cartoons and, to a lesser extent, in feature stories". Terry asserted that much of the anti-Arab coverage was purely racist in tone particularly in relation to Nasser after

1956. Coverage of Nasser was "uniformly unfavourable". He was depicted as pro-USSR and as the cause of the 1956 crisis. Terry said that her research into this period of twenty years "shows that the bias is not a temporary one and that it is apparent not only in times of open hostility". To her, the most notable change in the 1967 coverage was the recognition of the Palestinians as a separate group. They received neutral coverage.

The second study by Terry and Gordon Mendenhall showed that the 1973 war and its aftermath received greater coverage than Middle East issues in the preceding few years, and most of its neutral, although in editorials and features a more pro-Israeli and anti-Arab bias was apparent. The cartoons, though fewer in number, generally dealt either with pro-Israeli themes or with the oil issue. On the oil question, the Arabs usually were depicted as the "bad guys" in clearly unfavourable racist caricatures. The Palestinians emerged as a separate entity, while the Palestinian armed struggle received overwhelmingly negative portrayals, while Israeli actions were depicted as responses to intolerable situations.

The oil issue was linked to the Arab-Israeli conflict, and there was an emphasis on Arab "blackmail". The majority of the coverage exhibited open hostility towards Arab oil policies or stressed the primacy of U.S. oil interests, but said that U.S. support for Israel could not be dropped in the face of Arab oil threats. The authors suggested that this bias was "purely" anti-Arab in nature. The pro-Israeli features outnumbered the pro-Arab ones by about three to one. On the whole, however, this was considered a slight improvement over past coverage, which had tended to ignore the Arab case altogether.

In the third study, Terry found a marked drop in pro-Israeli/anti-Arab editorial coverage in the American press. The feature coverage, although still biased in favour of Israel, became more balanced. Pro-Arab features had been almost totally absent in pre-1973 coverage. The European press showed more sympathy for the Palestinians. Reference to Arab "blackmail" regarding oil was completely absent from West European coverage.

Editorial coverage of the 1973 war and its aftermath, in the American press, tended to favour the Israeli position. There were some pro-Arab/anti-Israel editorials, although these were outnumbered by pro-Israeli editorials four to

one. Editorials also stressed a certain sympathy for the Palestinian refugees, who were generally depicted as victims.

Michael Suleiman studied cognitive aspects of the Arab and Israeli images. His three studies focused on the three major crises of 1956, 1967 and 1973. His sample consisted of six news magazines (the New York Times "The Week in Review", U.S. News and World Report, Nation, New Republic, Newsweek, and Time). His analysis attempted to look at two questions: (1) comparative treatment of the Arabs and the Jews; and (2) comparative treatment of the actions of Arabs and Israelis.

In his first study, Suleiman found out that most editorials were anti-Arab and/or pro-Israeli; and that those editorials which were sympathetic to the Arabs favoured pro-Western Arab governments. While Egypt was the victim of the tripartite aggression (by England, France and Israel) in 1956, no front-page headline portrayed Israel or the West as aggressors. Of the editorials on the Middle East 38.6 per cent attacked the Arabs, 15.6 per cent favoured Israel, 0.6 per cent favoured the Arabs, and 0.5 per cent was anti-Israel. This last portion was composed of texts of speeches or straight interviews with Arab leaders who attacked Israel. Suleiman concluded by suggesting that not all the magazines displayed the same partiality or impartiality; that most of the magazines leaned toward the pro-Western Arab states, but consistently seemed to present the Arabs as the "villains" and the Israelis as the "heroes" in any conflict or flare up.

In his second study, which dealt with the events of 1967, Suleiman found that the extent of support for Israel and the antagonism towards the Arabs generally, and toward President Nasser in particular, was significantly greater in 1967. This, he observed, was true in the editorials and the reporting. It was striking, according to the author, to note that the same magazines that described Nasser as cautious and not interested in going to war with Israel, had switched their stand after the war started and began to condemn Nasser as the cause of all the trouble. He suggested that a new stereotype of the Arabs had emerged at this point:

"The old romantic stereotype of an Arab as a wandering desert dweller has given way to that of a 'dark, shifty-eyed schemer and coward'. It is a stereotype that is reinforced by television and the movies. In contrast, the Israelis

are pictured as 'young, energetic, fun-loving, hard working, brave, and deeply untainted'."

Regarding the topic of the ill treatment and persecution of the Jews, Suleiman discovered that this was mentioned but not as frequently as he had anticipated, in comparison with his first study. Instead, he found that this theme was supplied in advertisements. Israel's interest in peace and security was emphasized in the press, which:

"...began to echo the demands of some Israeli officials that it was not possible to return to the status quo ante and that Israel needed to have more 'natural' frontiers. This was justified on the basis of security and the desire to live in peace, although it was not immediately obvious to all readers how such an action would make peace more likely between Israel and the Arab countries."

In addition, American readers were constantly being reminded that the United States had a moral and legal commitment to Israel. The Arab-Israeli conflict was presented in a "David and Goliath" analogy which continued to be appealing to news commentators. The press also continued to justify Israel's actions, and presented Israel as always being under Arab threat.

At the time of the 1967 war, the Arabs were frequently and almost indiscriminately associated with the communist camp. Regarding the Palestinian refugees, Suleiman found that the American press accepted the Israeli version of how the Arab leaders allegedly asked the Palestinians to leave their homes. The United Nations, after Israel's victory, faced a campaign to discount it as an agency capable of helping to resolve the conflict, though at the same time Israel's very existence was upheld by the argument that it had been created by the United Nations. Moreover, the press presented the conflict as Arab-Jewish or Muslim-Jewish.

Suleiman concluded that the Arab image at this period was dehumanised in the American press. This was accomplished, he said, by repeatedly reinforcing the stereotype, especially when presenting the bad qualities.

The third study by Suleiman, on the 1973 war, included in addition to the news magazines an analysis of history textbooks which dealt with the Middle East, and a survey on how teachers viewed the people of the area. Regarding the magazines, the writer observed that:

"...a slight turnaway from such stereotypes came about as the Arabs emerged as less bent on bai-

ting Israel or seeking its destruction. Furthermore, the press displayed greater awareness of the Arab viewpoint by mentioning, relatively frequently, the Arabs' desire for peace and security and by generally justifying their actions."

Janice Monti Belknap's study on Arab-Israeli images (Journalism Quarterly, 1979) covered the period from 1966 to 1974, clustered around the June 1967 and the October 1973 wars. She used three magazines and a newspaper (Time, Newsweek, U.S. News and World Report, and the Sunday New York Times) as representative of the prestige press. A fifth, (the Sunday New York Daily News), was used as representative of the mass-appeal press.

This study found that there was a shift towards a more favourable image of Arabs in the prestige press, although the opposite trend of a less favourable image for the Israelis was not supported to the same degree. However, the mass-appeal press was slower to reflect image shifts than the prestige press.

Her analysis of the Israeli characters for the 1967 and 1973 phases yielded the following characterisations:

"(In 1967)... Israeli figures are cast as heroes... as winners and splendid performers. Israeli political leaders are strong, decisive and confident; their military heroes are cool, calm, legendary and dashing; and their military forces are powerful, efficient, skilful and proud. Their cities and citizens are peaceful and serene. The Israelis are also cast in a light which reflects an American predisposition to favour the proverbial underdog... The state of Israel in 1967 phase conforms to this underdog image. This image is not generally retained in the 1973 phase. The Israelis are increasingly described as angry, upset, worried, and gloomy... tired military forces... Israeli inability is now a myth... While this indicates a shift toward a more negative image of the Israelis in the 1973 phase, some elements of the underdog are retained along with a feeling of betrayal."

The American press this time identified some Arab "heroes", primarily those leaders who were moderates and friends of the United States. These were the leaders of Morocco, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan. The image of His Majesty King Hussein was very favourable in both phases. He was portrayed as friendly, congenial, and above all a moderate.

The study found that there were

shifts in the treatment of Arab leaders and countries between the two phases. The image of Nasser in 1967 was projected as a typical villain. Sadat, Nasser's successor, in 1973, while not completely without a negative side, was portrayed in a much more sympathetic manner.

Robert H. Trice's study covered the period 1966 to 1974. Conceptually, the study attempted to answer two questions: (1) to gauge the nature and extent of editorial attention given to the Arab-Israeli conflict; and (2) to measure and evaluate the editorial opinions concerning different actors involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict across issues and time.

Trice found that four years got the greatest attention: 1967, 1970, 1973, and 1974. As to the different actors, he found that most parties received little editorial support from the press for their roles in the conflict. The press was critical of the Palestinians, the French and the Soviets. The editorials were much more supportive of Israel than of the Arab states, but this support was weaker than expected.

The study found the elite press to be a relatively independent source of opinion. Although more supportive of the U.S. or Israel than the Arab states and the Palestinians on most issues, there was a mix of both positive and negative sentiments expressed toward each party depending on the issue. The major conclusion was that the press was neither neutral nor totally supportive or critical of any party to the conflict. On the whole, the author felt that the press could possibly support any reasonable U.S. initiative to bring about an equitable and permanent settlement as long as it avoided the prospect of direct U.S. military involvement.

Charles Wagner's study covered the period between May 1967 and December 1969. Conceptually, the author tried to tap the attitude of the elite American newspapers towards disengagement, which had become the new mood of the U.S. beginning in the middle 1960's. This study used a sample of three elite newspapers, the New York Times, Los Angeles Times, and Washington Post. Unsigned editorials were coded, as these reflected the paper's stance and personality. He used two units of analysis: the entire editorial and the theme.

He found a very pronounced attitude trend toward United States military disengagement. The Middle East received attention

comparable to Europe, but Asia received an amount that was equal to both these regions. The editorial treatment of American commitments in the Arab-Israeli conflict suggested a generally pro-Israeli tone, but a preoccupation, nonetheless, with the achievement of a negotiated settlement.

Wagner's findings stimulated a study by Daugherty and Warden. Conceptually, they questioned if Wagner's findings would hold true over a longer period of time. Their study covered eleven years, from 1967 to 1977, and used four newspapers: the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Christian Science Monitor and the Wall Street Journal.

Their findings confirmed those of Wagner, that is, the predominant theme was one of urging a negotiated peace. There was no evident partisanship in the newspapers. The pro-Israeli tone existed, but it was more evident in general terms than any partisan prejudice. Israel was depicted as a besieged state, and hence the press accepted the role of the Israelis as largely defensive and that of the Arabs as offensive; the besieged and the aggressor. However, in 1971 and 1977, Arab support peaked and exceeded support for Israel because Sadat's personality captured the attention of the press during these two years. Sadat in 1971 represented a hopeful alternative to the sabre-rattling of Nasser. The second year, 1977, Sadat's peace initiative was highly credited by the press. Although there was no greater support for the Arabs, there was increased criticism of Israel after the oil embargo of 1973.

Two other studies on the Middle East dealt with the questions of news flow and the role of correspondents in the Middle East. The first, by V.M. Mishra, analysed the amount of space devoted to Middle East countries. The American newspapers were the Chicago Tribune, the Los Angeles Times, the New York Times, and the Washington Post. CBS news bulletins also were analysed. The analysis covered a period of three weeks in 1971.

Mishra found that items dealing with the Middle East covered 5.01 per cent of the total items in these channels. Of this total, 66.02 per cent covered hard news, 15 per cent background stories, and 4 per cent opinion items such as editorials and letters to the editor. Regarding space, it was found out that 34 per cent of the news concentrated on Israel; 26 per cent on Egypt; 16 per cent on Iran; and

the rest of the Arab countries constituted for about 7 per cent.

Concerning the printed media correspondents, the study of items found that staff writers covered 17 per cent; foreign correspondents 18 per cent; Associated Press (agency) 14 per cent; United Press International (agency) 7 per cent; Reuters 8 per cent. The Arab-Israeli conflict counted for 25 per cent of the whole of published material on the Middle East, while American interests counted for 14 per cent.

The last study, by Daniel Srebnik, dealt with the American correspondents in the Middle East in the 1970's, as that area became the "hottest journalistic assignment going". The study found that between 1972 and 1975 American correspondents increased by 50 per cent. The survey showed, however, that very few possessed a knowledge of the region's major languages; that more than half those surveyed felt the news coverage of that area was too crisis-oriented; and that most of the surveyed correspondents believed that a pro-Israeli and anti-Arab bias existed. On the whole, however, correspondents felt that the coverage had become less biased since 1973.

To sum up, post-1948 research came to the following conclusions:

1. There was a persistent anti-Arab and pro-Israeli bias.
2. This negative portrayal of the Arab image reached its peak in 1967.
3. There was a bifurcation in the Arab image for moderate and radical Arabs. This saw the pro-Western regimes or leaders presented in more favourable terms than the radical regimes or leaders; however, in 1967 there was the conclusion that Arab regimes in general were associated with communism.
4. A more balanced view of the Arab image began to appear in the mid-seventies as the Arabs moved towards peaceful co-existence with Israel. Although there was a tendency to present the oil embargo as blackmail, and Palestinian armed struggle as terrorism, a distinctive Arab view began to emerge. The reports were generally less biased, and the Palestinians were acknowledged to be separate people with rights.
5. Some studies found that the American press supported a peacefully negotiated settlement between the Arabs and the Israelis. However, American military involvement was discouraged.

## Egypt drafts new laws to prevent further fatal building collapses

By Patrick Massey  
Reuters

CAIRO — On orders from President Hosni Mubarak, government officials are hastily drafting new rules to try to prevent more building collapses like those which have claimed at least 67 lives in Cairo this year.

Three large suburban apartment blocks have been coming tumbling down since January, crushing their occupants and

anyone else in the path of the concrete avalanche. One of the victims was a junior government minister.

All three disasters had a common factor — the landlord had topped up his property with unlicensed extra floors until the foundations gave way.

Cairo has long been a byword for building collapses. Even without the strain of an extra roof load, ramshackle houses frequently crumble away without exciting public attention.

This type of collapse is usually less sudden and less lethal. But the spectacular destruction caused by piling on extra storeys has created a public scandal in a city until recently not greatly given to airing its day-to-day problems.

At the root of the problem is the immense crush on housing in a metropolis where an estimated 14 million people jostle for scarce living space.

Any horizontal expansion of Cairo is limited by the surrounding desert. Nobody wants to

live too far from the Nile and the amenities it brings.

The result has been a push upwards in the slums, in business zones and in select residential areas. Rents have soared to the point where a landlord can achieve quick wealth by adding an extra four, five or six storeys.

Obtaining a licence for this can mean a lengthy struggle with bureaucracy and possibly expensive reinforcement of foundations. On the other hand, proceeding without a licence has hitherto entailed little risk.

The laxity of building inspectors means the illegality may not even be noticed. If it is and the authorities decide to take action, ample delaying tactics are available in the courts. If convicted at the end of all this, the landlord usually faces a small fine.

Because of this, buildings all over Cairo can be seen sprouting extra floors. And since building materials are expensive, quality standards are not always greatly observed.

The three collapses publicised this year were of buildings being extended without licence.

One was a 10-storey building in relatively affluent Helwan. The other two were in poorer districts, a five-floor building in Shoubra and another in Bastina.

Some 40 people including the landlord died at Bastina. At Helwan the building fell on the neighbouring villa and killed its occupant, Deputy Minister for Tourism, Abdul Aziz Radi, as well as 17 other people. At Shoubra

nine people died.

In all cases, prosecutions against the landlords had been making their leisurely way through the courts.

Now a committee set up by Prime Minister Fuad Mubarak is devising rules to speed up court procedures, increase penalties and enable illegal structures to be torn down.

This may be too late to prevent further collapses. At least one other building in Helwan, illegally extended from four storeys

up to nine, is believed in imminent danger of toppling over, according to newspaper reports.

Foreign construction experts say poor building methods in Cairo have left even some new building tilting out of true.

The Egyptian Gazette published a cartoon in which an opulent-looking man pointed to a learning building and told inquiring policemen: "You should reward our engineer and turn the area into a tourist site, like Pisa."

### TV & RADIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

##### MAIN CHANNEL

17:30	Korona
17:45	Cartoons
18:10	Heidi
18:35	Documentary
19:00	Local Programme
19:15	Programme on Sports
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:00	Local Programme
21:30	Arabic Series
22:00	News in Arabic

##### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00	French Programme
19:30	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	Movie in Arabic
20:30	Movie of the Week: Rayflower
21:00	Antony Hopkins, Michael Crichton

#### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

is partly on 9560 KHz, SW

7:30 Morning Show

8:00 News Summary

8:30 Morning Show

9:00 News Summary

9:30 Pop Session

10:00 News Bulletin

10:30 Instrumentals

11:00 In Concert

11:30 Concert Hour

12:00 News Summary

12:30 Top Twenty

13:00 News Summary

13:30 News Summary

14:00 News Bulletin

14:30 News Summary

15:00 News Summary

15:30 News Summary

16:00 News Summary

16:30 News Summary

17:00 News Summary

17:30 News Summary

18:00 News Summary

18:30 News Summary

19:00 News Summary

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### TODAY'S EVENTS

##### EXHIBITIONS

"Acrylics and Gouaches" by Nicole Masini at the French Cultural Centre.

\* These exhibitions are on at the Royal Cultural Centre from 10:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

— Jordan and the European Communities.

— Treasures of Astronomy.

— Our sons and daughters.

— Images of L'Art Français.

— Leonardo's Working Models.

##### CONCERT

\* The Young Solists of the European Philharmonic Orchestra perform at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.

##### LECTURE

\* "The German National Museum and its Treasures" by Prof. Dr. Gerhard Botz at the Goethe Institute at 8:00 p.m.

##### VIDEO

\* CBS Evening News at the American Centre at 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.

##### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267

American Centre 41520

British Council 36147-8

French Cultural Centre 37009

Goethe Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre 44203

Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre 655195

Hayat Arts Centre 667181

Hassan Youth City 41793

Y.W.C.A. 664251

Y.M.C.A. 36111

American Municipal Library 84555

##### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Closed 1981).

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

#### FRIDAYS AND OFFICIAL HOLIDAYS 10:00 a.m. (4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Monitors, Jabal Leiwedeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Sundays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old Jordanian costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

#### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphian Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Leiwedeh, 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 47453.

American Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.

Anglican Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.

#### PRAYER TIMES

06:00 Fair

05:28 (Sunrise) Shams



## SPORTS

## Holmes outclasses Rodriguez in triumphant 'homecoming'

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania (R) — Larry Holmes made a triumphant 'homecoming' Sunday when he outclassed a mismatched Lucien Rodriguez of France to retain his World Boxing Council heavyweight title.

Returning to the city where he began his professional career 10 years ago, the 33-year-old Holmes won every round in the 12-round match as he found Rodriguez, the European champion, an easy target throughout.

The 31-year-old Rodriguez fought courageously until the last few rounds, when he appeared content to try to survive the distance. He was floored once by a Holmes right upper cut in the sixth round but he bounced up quickly at the count of three before taking a mandatory eight-count.

The unbeaten Holmes, winning his 42nd fight, staggered Rodriguez on about a half dozen other occasions but was unable to put him down again. The World Boxing Council (WBC) champion, making his 14th successful title defence, peppered Rodriguez with dozens of snapping left jabs, a number of solid right-hand leads and numerous sharp combinations.

Rodriguez, ranked ninth by the WBC, rarely was able to land a blow, particularly in the early rounds. However, he connected with a solid left hook in the seventh round—his best round of the fight—and caught the champion with a good right-hand lead midway through the eighth round.

Rodriguez, who had won his last 12 fights, became the second straight challenger to go the distance against Holmes. In Holmes' last title defence he scored a one-sided 15-round decision over Randy 'Tex' Cobb in Houston last November 26. Like Rodriguez, Cobb did not win a round.

Sunday's bout marked the first

time that Holmes had defended his title over 12 rounds, in accordance with a relatively recent WBC edict reducing the title distance from 15 rounds.

A capacity crowd of 6,800 gave Holmes a rousing reception on his return to this former coal-mining centre where he made his professional debut almost exactly ten years ago, scoring a four-round decision over Roland Dupree.

Holmes received \$100 for that fight but after deductions took home only 36 dollars.

By contrast Sunday he was expected to receive about \$500,000 for his first main event performance in Scranton, where he fought nine times before winning his title on June 9, 1978.

Rodriguez, who had not lost since being beaten by current World Boxing Association (WBA) champion Michael Dokes three years ago, was reported to be guaranteed \$200,000.

In coming back to Scranton, Holmes fulfilled an old dream of defending his championship against a club fighter in front of many fans who had supported him in his early professional days.

At 221 pounds he weighed more than he had in the past as champion and did not appear in best physical condition, fighting only in flurries while stalking his opponent through most of the one-sided bout.

Holmes established his supremacy in the opening round when he landed about a half dozen left jabs and a left uppercut to the body. Rodriguez was unable to land a blow.

The American opened up in the second round, jolting Rodriguez straight away with a swift combination and then scoring with several stinging right-hand leads.

The awkward Rodriguez continued to miss with lunging lefts and wild rights that left him off



Heavyweight champion Larry Holmes (right) and European heavyweight champion Lucien Rodriguez trade blows in their WBC bout in Scranton on Sunday. (A.P. wirephoto)

balance. This pattern continued through the first six rounds as Holmes, fighting in spurts, had little trouble landing a variety of punches while Rodriguez was rarely able to get in a blow.

Holmes was so dominant that in the fifth round he let out a Tarzan-like yell and then dropped his gloves to his side, inviting Rodriguez to try to land a punch.

Instead, the challenger danced away.

Holmes appeared to be biding his time and able to dispatch Rodriguez whenever he chose. That moment appeared to be at hand in the sixth round when the American connected with three punishing left jabs and a right-hand lead before finally flooring the challenger with a right uppercut.

It was the only knockdown of the fight. Rodriguez finally began to score with some effective punches in the seventh and eighth rounds while counterpunching effectively.

He connected with three good right-hand leads and a solid left hook in the seventh and another right-hand lead in the eighth. But Holmes still had the upper hand in both rounds.

Throughout the rest of the fight

Rodriguez was unable to land a telling punch.

Over the last four rounds Holmes stalked the Frenchman around the ring, apparently trying to set him up for a knockout. Rodriguez, though far behind in the scoring, continued to move away, seemingly content to try to last the 12 rounds.

In the 10th and 11th rounds the crowd booed several times, apparently because of the evasive tactics of the challenger, who flinched in at 207 pounds for the match.

Holmes later paid tribute to Rodriguez, who along with Cobb and Trevor Berbick of Canada are the only fighters to have gone the distance with the champion.

"He's a durable fighter and takes punches well," Holmes said. "I hit him with some good shots and he still stood up. I was trying to knock him out, but when you try to knock someone out you have a tendency to tighten up. I let him off the hook. When I had him hurt, he fought back."

Holmes conceded he was not in top form. "I wasn't 100 per cent ready because the fight was moved from April 10 to today. That meant a crash training programme."

## Navratilova crushes Lloyd at New York

NEW YORK (R) — World number one Martina Navratilova continued to dominate women's tennis Sunday by crushing Chris Evert Lloyd 6-2, 6-0 in the final of the \$350,000 New York Championship.

Navratilova, demonstrating tremendous athletic ability and a variety of shots, needed only 65 minutes to defeat Lloyd, ranked number two in the world behind her Czechoslovak-born conqueror.

Navratilova, who has won all her five tournaments this year and reeled off 27 consecutive match victories, collected the top prize of \$80,000. Lloyd received \$45,000.

Time and again Navratilova thrilled the Madison Square Garden crowd by getting to seemingly unreachable shots, combining a devastating serve-and-volley attack with impressive coverage of the court.

She varied her strategy against Lloyd—exchanging groundstrokes from the baseline, storming to the net for the volley and then surprising her opponent with soft, cut dropshots and deadly lobes.

Navratilova, who last year won 90 of 93 matches, avenged her only losses of 1982 during this tournament.

In the quarter-finals she beat doubles partner Pam Shriver, who

defeated her at the same stage in the U.S. Open. In the semifinals she beat Sylvia Hanika of West Germany, her conqueror in last year's Avon final here, and in the final she avenged a beating from Lloyd in December's Australian Open final—her last defeat.

In the opening set Sunday 28-year-old Lloyd, ranked world top player seven times, held her own against the triple Wimbledon champion for the first five games. In the fourth game, she survived a break point and three deuces to hold service. Navratilova's famed first serve temporarily failed her in the fifth game as Lloyd raced to a 0-40 lead and triple break point.

But Navratilova, 26, then found her touch. She fired a service winner and eventually captured the game with a well-placed lob. She earned her first service break in the next game and went on to win the seventh to lead 5-2.

Another break in the eighth clinched the first set.

Navratilova came out for the second set exuding confidence and broke Lloyd's service in second, fourth and sixth games to clinch the title.

Navratilova, who has won 17 of her last 25 matches against Lloyd, held her own service throughout the 26-minute second set and dropped only five points.

## TENNIS TALK

## Use the proper grip

By Maureen Stallia

DID YOU shake hands with your racket today? Well you should! Actually, the best tennis swing is wasted if the grip is incorrect. The orthodox forehand grip is the "shake hands grip", otherwise known as the "eastern grip." To find the correct hand placement, hold the racket straight out in front of you and shake hands with it. The V of your hand formed between the thumb and index finger should be on top.

Beginners and self-taught players often hold the racket to the right of this position. This is a western grip. Though a very hard topspin shot can be developed with this grip, it is not advised because low balls are nearly impossible to get and it takes considerable strength to hit deep balls. Bjorn Borg is the exception, and if you have the talent and ability of Borg, you have the green light for the western grip.

To hit the backhand properly you must turn your hand to the left so that your first knuckle is on top and the fingers are comfortably spread. Support the racket in your left hand as you take your racket back and change your grip. It takes an extra time and makes all the difference.

Some people like to use the continental grip for both forehand and backhand. This is simply the halfway point on the handle between the classic forehand and backhand grips—in other words 1/2 turn to the left from the forehand grip. It is very useful for volleys, but second best for drives.

Beginners usually serve with a forehand grip. This produces a flat hard shot. As this hammer-head serve is a low percentage shot and easy to hit, it is wise to move the grip to the left through the continental to the backhand grip as soon as one can. These grips produce spin serves which are more consistent and trickier to return.

Many youngsters are hitting two-handed backhands these days. As this shot is essentially a left-handed forehand, the important thing to remember is to place the left hand close to the right on the handle.

If you are having trouble hitting a strong ball, check your grips; the problem might be solved there.

## IOC to set up court of arbitration

NEW DELHI (R) — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) agreed Monday to set up a court of arbitration for sport in Lausanne, Switzerland, where the IOC has its headquarters.

On the final day of its three-day meeting, the 86th IOC session adopted the statutes under which the court will settle private disputes which are not directly covered by the Olympic rules.

A report drawn up by Kebe M'Baye, Chief Justice of the Senegal Supreme Court and an IOC member, said the aim was to "place at the disposal of the family of world sport a body enabling the members of this family to settle their disputes as quickly and as inexpensively as possible."

The court, which will take about a year to set up, will comprise a panel of 40 members under the IOC president, of whom three will arbitrate on any particular case. Of the 40 members, who must

have legal training and experience of sports matters, 10 will be drawn from the IOC, 10 from the international sports federations and 10 from the National Olympic Committees. The remaining 10 will be selected from outside these bodies.

Each side in a dispute will select one member from the panel of 40, who between them will appoint a third member to act as president of the tribunal. Cases will be heard in secret and only the judgement, which will normally be based on Swiss law, will be made public.

After the final meeting of the session, IOC Director Monique Berlioux announced that the IOC had granted recognition to the newly-formed Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) which replaced the Asian Games Federation at the end of last year.

Berlioux noted that Israel, an IOC member in good standing, had not been invited to join the International Sports Federation and to juries of appeal at competitions, it said.

take part in the Asian Games here last year.

On the question of money from the Olympic Solidarity Fund which is used to help sports development among the 151 IOC member countries, Berlioux agreed that such grants for Asia would normally be made through the OCA.

But she said there was also provision for funds to be sent directly to a National Olympic Committee when necessary, as in the case of Israel.

M'Baye's report said disputes of a "technical" nature concerning areas such as eligibility for the Olympics, medical tests or the use of certain items of sports equipment were already covered by the IOC rule.

"The settlement of this type of problem is entrusted to the IOC in its capacity as the supreme body of Olympism" and power of settlement was also delegated to the International Sports Federation

and to juries of appeal at competitions, it said.

The court will deal with conflicts which may bear on questions of principle, whose settlement is not provided for in the Olympic charter.

"At present their settlement depends either on the courts which, as everyone knows, usually take a long time to give a decision, or on arbitration which people hesitate to resort to owing to its comparatively higher cost," the report added.

The idea for such a court was initiated 18 months ago by IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, who felt that such conflicts were prejudicial to the development of the Olympic movement.

But the report stressed that the court would sit in judgment only on those cases in which all parties to a dispute agreed to abide by the decisions of the tribunal.

## Watson wins Long Beach Grand Prix

LONG BEACH (R) — John Watson of Northern Ireland made racing history when he roared through the field in his McLaren car from 22nd position on the starting grid to win the Formula One Long Beach Grand Prix.

And, in an amazing one-two finish that had the estimated crowd of 75,000 on its feet shouting and screaming Sunday, Watson's teammate, former world champion Niki Lauda, came from 23rd position to finish second.

According to the record books, no one had ever come from further back than 17th starting position to win a Grand Prix race. Watson, 36, did it in Detroit last year and Scotland's Jackie Stewart came from 17th position to win the South African Grand Prix in 1971.

A jubilant Watson said after the race: "Coming from behind was nothing I had planned in advance. I had to pass everybody. I would sooner start in the front."

"I took a gamble on using the same type of tyres I raced on in Detroit and it worked," he said. While France's Patrick Tam-

bay, who had started in pole position in his Ferrari on the two-abreast starting grid, was trying to hold off "Flying Finn" Keke Rosberg, Watson and his Austrian team mate steadily made their way up through the field of 26 starters.

Driving in textbook style, not putting a wheel wrong, Watson, who lost the 1982 World Championship to Rosberg in the final race of the season, had moved into the top 10 by the 8th lap and into the top 10 by the 25th lap.

It was in the 25th lap that the race was really decided. Rosberg tried to squeeze his Williams past Tambay on the inside of the Queen's Hairpin bend on the tight, twisting street track. He struck Tambay's car, sending it spinning with its right wheels in the air.

The car stalled across the track—and the Frenchman was out of the race.

As Rosberg tried to slide round Tambay, Jean-Pierre Jarier of France, charging through in his Ligier, hit the rear of Rosberg's car, ending the race for the world champion.

A bitter Tambay said later: "Rosberg was running much too hot. He lost his cool a little."

Rosberg's French teammate, Jacques Laffite, took the lead, but on lap 45 Watson slipped by him on the long seaside straightaway.

"I didn't know at first I was in front," Watson said. "It came as a bit of a surprise."

Lauda, whom Watson had passed on the 27th lap, rode as rear guard for the Irishman on the dying stages of the 75-lap race. While Watson steadily pulled ahead to finish with a 28-second advantage over his teammate.

"I think Niki had leg cramps at the end and so there was no point in his challenging me," Watson said.

"He didn't exactly invite me to pass him. But we are both old and gentlemen. We don't exactly push each other off the road."

Asked why he and Lauda, 34, had started so far back, Watson said: "In qualifying we lacked tyre temperature. The problem had Michelin as bewildered we were."

"When Tambay and Rosberg collided, it made life easier for

us," he added.

While all eyes were on the McLaren pair, former World Champion Alan Jones was making his comeback from retirement in his Arrows car.

The 36-year-old Australian, who retired at the end of the 1981 season, bent his steering shaft when he brushed a wall and finally dropped out after twice going into the pits.

Not lost on the crowd was the possibility that one of the most exciting races at Long Beach might be the last Formula One race staged there.

The race organiser, Chris Pook, formerly from Britain, is known to be negotiating with the organisers of U.S. Indy-style racing to come to Long Beach.

"If Europeans don't realise it costs triple to bring the cars over here as to race them in Europe, very soon it will be a European Championship," Pook told reporters.

"If they want a World Championship they will have to find a way to be equitable. It's bloody expensive," he said.

## APARTMENT FOR RENT

Jabal Amman 3rd Circle

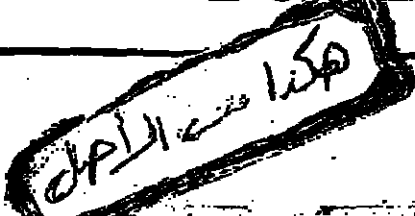
Two bedrooms, sitting and dining rooms, small kitchen, wall-to-wall carpeting, central heating, 90 square metre terrace.

Tel: 42748, 811798

## TOP QUALITIES



ARE COMING



## Dalglish voted Player of the Year

LONDON (R) — Kenny Dalglish, the man who refused to fade away, was voted Player of the Year as Liverpool swept the awards of the English League Professional Footballers Association (PFA) Sunday night.

Some expected the 32-year-old Scot to yield his place at the top after last year's World Cup and his seasons of success with Celtic and Liverpool.

But Dalglish, ever determined, confounded the doubters. He held his form and fuelled his enthusiasm in a lethal striking partnership with Welshman Ian Rush.

Rush, the first division's top scorer, won the Young Player of the Year award while manager Bob Paisley completed the Liverpool sweep by collecting the PFA merit presentation.

Paisley crowned his final season Saturday when he mounted the steps to the royal box at Wembley to receive the Football League

Cup after Liverpool's 2-1 victory over Manchester United.

He is set to collect the 20th major trophy of his nine-year reign at Anfield when Liverpool complete their almost inevitable League Championship triumph, taking the first division title a record 14th time.

Past winners of the merit award include Paisley's predecessor at Liverpool, Bill Shankly, former Manchester United manager Sir Matt Busby, and players of the stamp of Bobby Charlton and Denis Law.

Few trophies have eluded Liverpool in the past two decades but the PFA awards to Dalglish and Rush were the first to Liverpool players since the presentations were first made 10 years ago.

Dalglish takes over as Player of the Year from Kevin Keegan, the man he succeeded as idol of Anfield's Kop after Keegan joined

Hamburg of West Germany in 1977.

The fair-haired Scot, who has scored over 300 goals in the English and Scottish Leagues, received his award from Paisley. Rush, the first division's leading marksman with 29 goals, was given his trophy by Welsh national team chief Mike England.

Former Liverpool player Roger Hunt, a member of England's 1966 World Cup winning team, presented Paisley with his award.

Manchester United, beaten by Liverpool Saturday, had to settle for second place again in the PFA awards. Their England captain Bryan Robson was runner-up in the senior category and Northern Ireland's Norman Whiteside in the young player section.

Rush was third in the main category and Tottenham's Gary Mabbutt third in the young player poll.

## Soviets win wrestling World Cup

TOLEDO, Ohio (R) — The Soviet Union Monday won its ninth championship in the 11-year history of the International Wrestling World Cup, defeating a U.S. team in the deciding match of the five-team competition.

Earlier in the two-day meeting at the University of Toledo, the American and Soviet teams had defeated the Canadian, Japanese and African teams.

In Monday's crucial match, the Soviet Union defeated the Americans 7-3 to regain the trophy symbolic of world team supremacy in freestyle wrestling.

In other matches Monday, Canada defeated Japan by 7-3 and Africa by 9-1 to finish third for the second successive year.

The Soviet Union finished with eight points, the Americans with six, the Canadians with four, the Japanese with two, and the Africans with none.

The U.S. duo of Adam Cuestas

and Joe Gonzales triumphed in the first two weight classes before Anatoli Beloglazov started the Soviet Union rolling with a surprise 9-1 triumph over Gene Mills. Beloglazov and Mills had each won three of their six previous matches.

Next, Victor Alexeev edged Lee Roy Smith, 4-3, and Arsen Fadzaev ended a close match with a fall over Nate Carr.

Then Yuri Vorobyev won ano-

ther key bout for the Soviet Union against Dave Schultz 6-4 to put his team ahead 4-2.

Former world champion Chris Campbell kept the U.S. hopes alive by scoring a late four-point throw to beat Temuraz Dzagoev 5-2. But the Soviet Union swept the final three matches.

Arslan Khadarisav assured the Soviet Union of the team victory with a 6-0 victory over Harold Smith.

## Arias ousted from Monte Carlo Open

MONTE CARLO (R) — The Monte Carlo Tennis Open—the last official tournament in which Bjorn Borg plans to play—began with a shock Monday when eighth seed Jimmy Arias of the United States was bundled out in the first match.

Arias, ranked 20th in the world by the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP), lost to com-

patriot Mel Purcell 6-4, 6-1 to get

the \$350,000 championship off to a sensational start.

Borg, who meets Argentine Jose Luis Clerc Tuesday, is not expected to play too big a part in this year's tournament. The Swede, five-times winner of Wimbledon and the world's top ranked player for many years, is expected to lose to Clerc, seeded number three here and ranked sixth by the ATP.

## Bugner continues comeback

LONDON (R) — Joe Bugner, the former European Commonwealth and British heavyweight champion, continues his comeback here on April 20 with a 10-round bout against Italian champion Domenico Adinolfi.

Frank Warren, Bugner's manager and promoter, said Monday that he had hoped to arrange a fight against former World Boxing Association (WBA) champion John Tate but the asking price was too high.

"His handler, Bob Arum, wanted \$120,000, which was ridiculous," Warren added. Adinolfi, 36, is a former holder of the European light-heavyweight title.

## Thijssen to leave Ipswich

IPSWICH, England (R) — Dutch international Frans Thijssen will play his last game for Ipswich on Monday before joining North American Soccer League (NASL) Vancouver Whitecaps on an 18-month contract.

The 31-year-old midfielder player said Monday that the English first division club had agreed to release him before his contract officially ends in June.

## Venezuelan boxer dies

CARACAS (R) — Venezuelan boxer Antonio Guevara died in hospital Monday as a result of brain damage suffered in a fight 20 days ago, medical sources said.

Guevara, 20, was taken to hospital on March 7 after collapsing at the end of a 10-round non-title bout against Philippine opponent Juan Remon who won on points.

Guevara had brain surgery twice after the fight, the ninth in his professional career.



## ECONOMY

## Huge oil slick nears Bahrain

BAHRAIN (R) — A huge oil slick drifting south from two damaged Iranian oil wells is now about 60 miles north of Bahrain and is likely to hit part of the island's north coast in two weeks, Gulf environment officials said Sunday.

The slick is drifting at a speed of six miles a day, and if the wind keeps blowing from the northeast it will probably reach the north coasts of Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in mid-April, they added.

The slick is now estimated to contain 100,000 barrels of oil spread over an area of about 35 square kilometers and the wells are still gushing out some 5,000 barrels a day.

The two wells, one hit by a ship last month and the other reportedly damaged by an Iraqi attack on March 2, are in the Nowruz area, northwest of Iran's main oil export terminal on Kharg Island.

Gulf governments fear the slick may damage vital desalination plants which supply drinking water, and fishing grounds could also be ruined.

Qatar, which is wholly dependent on the plants for drinking water, would be the worst affected, the environmental officials said.

The gulf states have put their emergency services on full alert to counter the threat of pollution.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed mixed in quiet trading after a firm opening on the Confederation of British Industry survey predicting the U.K. economy is recovering, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 Monday was down 0.6 at 656.3.

Government bonds were over one point easier in longer dated issues in lacklustre trading as sterling continues below \$1.46 and on concern for the possibility U.S. interest rates may rise, dealers said.

Among leading industrials ICI was unchanged on balance at 398 after 400 while Lucas, down 3p at 163, announced a joint venture with Smiths Industries, which was up 8p at 431.

Hanson Trust was down 4p at 183 on news it holds eight per cent of UDS shares, having bought one million shares on Friday at 135.5p a share. Hanson has made an offer worth around 136p a share for UDS, which was off 1p at 131.

Banks were slightly easier and life insurances were off the highs with Legal and General up 2p at 424 after 430 ahead of results due this week. Golds were as much as \$1 easier while De Beers, down five cents at 735, announced its central selling organisation is to raise gem diamond prices by 3.5 per cent.

Glaxo rose 35p to 850 on further consideration of the joint Japanese venture but Delta was down 2p at 51 after results.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4557/67	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2280/83	Canadian dollars
	2.4322/32	West German marks
	2.7290/7300	Dutch guilders
	2.0865/85	Swiss francs
	48.20/25	Belgian francs
	7.2925/75	French francs
	1449.25/1450.25	Italian lire
	239.55/70	Japanese yen
	7.5610/60	Swedish crowns
	7.2310/60	Norwegian crowns
	8.6375/6750	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	407.50/408.50	U.S. dollars

## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

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"Actually, Parker, I like it when you're late. It means there's less time for you to goof things up."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BLEER

RIGAN

CAPTER

POATIE

HELD TO IMPROVE THE EYESIGHT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BEFIT CABLE PASTRY MARMOT

Answer: Oddly enough, even a female crook would be this — A "MALE-FACTOR"

## Struggle warms up for Third World food markets

CAIRO (R) — A struggle for Third World food markets warmed up Monday with the United States and Europe both signalling determination to push ahead with sales of subsidised farm produce.

U.S. secretary of agriculture Mr. John Block said the United States had an obligation to compete when it felt its established trade was being threatened.

He was speaking to reporters on the third day of a visit to Egypt during which he sought to drum up Egyptian interest in purchase of U.S. surplus farm products.

The visit coincided with a mission to Cairo by a European Economic Community parliamentary delegation which included France's Mr. Louis Eyraud, a member of the community's agricultural committee.

Mr. Eyraud told Reuters in an interview that Europe would seek to match any fresh American deals like last January's sale to Egypt of one million tonnes of subsidised wheat flour at \$25 to \$30 a tonne below world prices.

"The community will be in a position to offer the same conditions as those offered by the United States to Egypt," Mr. Eyraud said.

He added: "If the U.S. can dump, the community can dump too."

France complained strenuously about the U.S. wheat flour sale, saying it was being squeezed out of a traditional market. The United States said the deal was a warning against excessive European subsidies.

The U.S. agriculture secretary said he did not anticipate an agricultural trade war. "But we have no alternative but to compete," he said.

Noting that the United States had failed to gain general agreement at GATT on reduction of subsidised sales, Mr. Block said Washington had concluded that such sales had become a way of life.

Mr. Block said he had failed so far to persuade the Egyptians to buy subsidised American dairy produce.

Under this arrangement 20 per cent of the credit is interest free. The rest is in government-backed commercial credit.

Officials travelling with Mr. Block explained that this amounted to subsidising the credit but not the product.

Mr. Block, who came to Egypt from Tunis, will leave Tuesday for Saudi Arabia and Turkey.

## French tourism minister meets group of angry travel agents

PARIS (R) — French Tourism Minister Edith Cresson Monday met leading travel agents angry about the socialist government's decision to clamp down on foreign travel in its effort to restore the battered economy.

Mrs. Cresson was forced into a public confrontation Sunday by a group of about 20 travel agents who interrupted a socialist party meeting in Paris.

Obligated to leave the gathering in the national assembly building to face the group in front of television cameras, Mrs. Cresson said the 2,000 franc (\$270) foreign currency limit for tourists was a matter of "national necessity."

"We're in a situation of economic war," she said, referring to France's \$12 billion trade deficit last year.

But Mr. Jacques Maillot, head of the Nouvelles Frontieres travel agency, told her: "It will be the end of our profession."

Mrs. Cresson, 41, invited the travel agents to meet her first thing Monday.

Later she told journalists the measure would last only a year.

The currency limit is one of the most controversial moves in the tough package which includes extra taxes, higher gas, electricity and telephones charges, a forced loan to the state by tax-payers and dearer alcohol and tobacco.

The finance ministry announced Sunday night it would set up a special advisory group to help agents with any problems they have concerning the measure.

It will come into effect on Tuesday and affect about eight million French people.

Adults will be allowed only 2,000 francs worth of foreign currency for the rest of the year and children half that amount. In addition those going abroad will be able to take 1,000 francs (\$135) in French money on each trip.

## Yugoslavia expects new loans to open way for more credits

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslav National Bank officials expect new loans by two international financial institutions to open the way for further Western credits needed to revive the country's troubled economy.

Burdened with a foreign debt of nearly \$20 billion, Yugoslavia was recently granted a \$600 million loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and a \$500 million short-term bridging loan from the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) as the first part of a rescue package.

Yugoslavia hopes that the remaining part of the package, now being negotiated with Western governments and bankers, will be tied up by the end of May. If successful, it will form the first concerted Western effort to bail out a communist country.

"The two loans are cornerstones for about \$4.45 billion Yugoslavia expects to borrow abroad this year," National Bank Assistant Director-General Vladimir Dragomanovic told Reuters.

Mr. Dragomanovic said the remainder of the borrowing package for 1983 consisted of: \$1.4 billion from 15 Western governments, \$600 million from the IMF, \$450 million from the World Bank and about \$2 billion financial credits from leading banks.

He said short-term credits would remain at last year's level of about \$1.8 billion, \$500 million less than in 1981.

National Bank officials said the new loans would increase Yugoslavia's foreign debt by an estimated \$1.6 billion to about \$21.3 billion by the end of 1983.

Mr. Dragomanovic said: "This is not in line with our policy to gradually reduce the debt but it is necessary in the light of Yugoslavia's firm decision not to reschedule foreign debts and to tighten internal financial discipline."

Yugoslavia has taken drastic austerity measures over the past year, cutting investment and public spending in an attempt to reduce its 1982 inflation rate of 30 per cent.

It has launched an economic development plan which envisages a 20 per cent increase in exports to the West, a two per cent increase in industrial production which stagnated in 1982, and a 2.5 rise in agricultural output.

But although National Bank officials are optimistic that the targets would be generally reached by the end of 1983, they admit that results so far are below expectations.

Exports, which reached a total of \$10.25 billion in 1982, showed little increase in January but picked up momentum last month although this was still far below the targeted 20 per cent rise, the officials said.

Following a series of price increases in January and February, inflation is now running at more than 30 per cent, according to official figures.

"The target is to keep inflation below 20 per cent in 1983. But with the need to raise some prices and the falling rate of the national currency, we shall probably end the year with inflation at somewhere between 25 and 30 per cent," Mr. Dragomanovic said.

He said prices of domestic energy, transport, agricultural products and rents, which burdened the economy, would all have to go up this year.

National Bank officials say the expected foreign credits will be used to import raw materials for export-oriented industries, to replenish foreign currency reserves and to strengthen the weakened dinar.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Saudi decree assists local firms

RIYADH (OPECNA) — Domestic and foreign contractors operating in Saudi Arabia will have to buy their equipment and tools from local agents under a decree issued here Sunday. The decree stipulates that related services such as transportation, insurance, banking and the procurement of land and foodstuffs should be obtained from Saudi enterprises. Foreign contractors will also be obliged to award at least 30 per cent of their sub-contracts to local companies. The decree is designed to assist Saudi enterprises to obtain larger shares in government projects.

## Arab fund lends \$6m to Sudan

ABU DHABI (R) — The Arab Monetary Fund has lent Sudan \$75,000 Arab dinars (\$6 million) to help overcome a balance of payments deficit this year, the official Emirates News Agency said. The 54-month loan is at an annual interest rate of between 3.75 and 4.75 per cent, the agency said. The latest loan raised the total credit to Sudan by the fund to \$120 million since 1978.

## Cubans undertake voluntary work

HAVANA (R) — About one million Cubans gave up their day off Sunday to join a massive voluntary work programme designed mainly to help the country's agriculture, crippled by months of heavy rains, the state media said. The national day of voluntary labour involved the unions, youth organisations and schools in work ranging from rubbish collection to cutting sugar cane and picking potatoes and other vegetables in danger of rotting in the sodden fields. Cuba has suffered its wettest and stormiest winter in half a century.

## Doha bank to open office in U.S.

DOHA (R) — Doha Bank Ltd., Qatar's second biggest commercial bank, said it will open a branch office in New York shortly. It will be the first Qatari bank to open a branch office in the United States, a spokesman added.

## Malaysia will sell LNG to Japan

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysia will supply Japan with six million tonnes of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) every year for the next 20 years under an agreement signed here Sunday. The agreement, signed after four years of negotiations, is between Malaysia's state-owned oil and gas agency, Petronas, and the Tokyo Gas Company and the Tokyo Electric Power Company. The gas will come from an LNG plant in Bintulu in the east Malaysian state of Sarawak which is the country's largest industrial project. It cost more than \$2 billion to build the plant and buy five LNG tankers. Malaysia expects to earn more than \$1.5 billion a year when the plant is producing at full capacity in 1986.

## HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

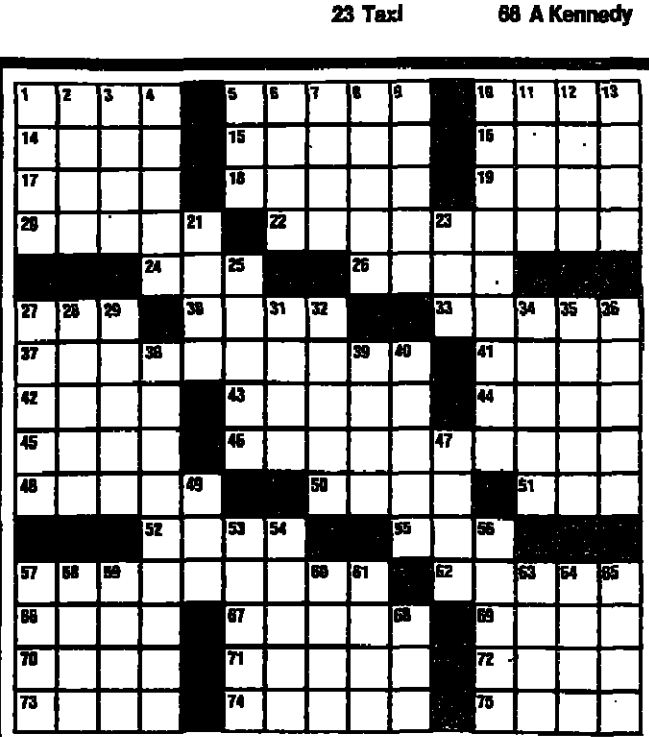
## THE Daily Crossword by Sophie Fierman

- ACROSS
- 1 Places for plants
  - 5 Leaflet
  - 10 A Truman
  - 14 Bowlines
  - 15 Egyptian plant
  - 16 "Pretty minks all in"
  - 17 Border
  - 18 Employed
  - 19 Italian cash
  - 20 Perfume
  - 22 Admit the truth
  - 24 Mountain parrot
  - 26 Cookie
  - 27 Sternward
- DOWN
- 33 Vipers
  - 37 Promote
  - 37 Solves a problem
  - 41 Peruvian
  - 42 Hurries
  - 43 Epitaph
  - 44 Actress
  - 45 — out (supplements)
  - 46 Spills the beans
  - 48 Framed
  - 50 Alt, in England
  - 51 "Now I — me down"
  - 52 Hasty
  - 55 Homely: abbr.
  - 57 Speak frankly to
  - 62 Insects
  - 66 Boric or prussic
  - 67 Nitwit
  - 68 Surface
  - 70 Asian mountain
  - 71 Annoyance
  - 72 Take a cruise
  - 73 Property
  - 74 Used poor judgment
  - 75 Ancient Phoenician city
  - 76 "Now I — me down"
  - 77 Theng-and-half weapon
  - 78 Depression
  - 79 Devious one
  - 80 Word of cheer
  - 81 Seavard
  - 82 Soft pref.
  - 83 Purlin
  - 84 Priscilla's man
  - 85 Fountain pen's successor
  - 86 Pa. port
  - 87 Wading bird
  - 88 Water bird
  - 89 Raise
  - 90 Taxi
  - 25 Thing of value
  - 27 Fields
  - 28 Stroke of luck
  - 29 Dogma
  - 31 Heap
  - 32 Fur piece
  - 34 Ryan or Tatum
  - 35 La —, Milan
  - 36 Score
  - 38 Certainly
  - 39 Far from attractive
  - 40 Mexican money
  - 47 Newspaper notice
  - 48 Buddy
  - 49 Purloin
  - 50 One who conceals
  - 51 Ridicule
  - 52 In jest
  - 53 Praise highly
  - 54 Light color
  - 55 Glass container
  - 56 Grandstand section
  - 57 — (stopped a vessel)
  - 58 Food carrier
  - 59 Legatee
  - 60 Vendition
  - 61 A Kennedy

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. PLANTS, 5. LEAFLET, 10. TRUMAN, 14. BOWLINS, 15. EGYPTIAN, 16. "PRETTY MINKS ALL IN", 17. BORDER, 18. EMPLOYED, 19. ITALIAN, 20. PERFUME, 22. ADMIT THE TRUTH, 24. MOUNTAIN PARROT, 26. COOKIE, 27. STERNWARD.

DOWN: 33. VIPERS, 37. PROMOTE, 37. SOLVES A PROBLEM, 41. PERUVIAN, 42. HURRIES, 43. EPITAPH, 44. ACTRESS, 45. — OUT (SUPPLEMENTS), 46. SPILLS THE BEANS, 48. FRAMED, 50. ALT, IN ENGLAND, 51. "NOW I — ME DOWN", 52. HASTY, 55. HOMELY: ABBR., 57. SPEAK FRANKLY TO, 62. INSECTS, 66. BORIC OR PRUSSIC, 67. NITWIT, 68. SURFACE, 70. ASIAN MOUNTAIN, 71. ANNOYANCE, 72. TAKE A CRUISE, 73. PROPERTY, 74. USED POOR JUDGMENT, 75. ANCIENT PHOENICIAN CITY, 76. "NOW I — ME DOWN", 77. THENG-AND-HALF WEAPON, 78. DEPRESSION, 79. DEVIOUS ONE, 80. WORD OF CHEER, 81. SEAVARD, 82. SOFT PREF., 83. PURLOIN, 84. PRISCILLA'S MAN, 85. FOUNTAIN PEN'S SUCCESSOR, 86. PA. PORT, 87. WADING BIRD, 88. WATER BIRD, 89. RAISE, 90. TAXI.





## WORLD

## Bomb goes off despite Assam ceasefire

NEW DELHI (R) — A bomb exploded overnight in the Assam capital of Gauhati as militant leaders there announced a temporary suspension of their anti-immigrant campaign and political chiefs issued a fresh appeal for peace.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said a powerful bomb went off in the garden of a state government official hours after militants announced a full in their agitation.

The bomb, the latest in a series of blasts across Assam in the past two weeks, caused only minor damage and no casualties.

PTI quoted leaders from nine

political parties in the troubled northeast Indian state as issuing a joint appeal for an all-out effort to restore peace and harmony.

About 3,000 people died and more than 250,000 were made homeless when violence flared last month in the oil-producing state during local elections which gave Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party a two-thirds majority.

The leaders included representatives from the Congress, communist, left-wing and tribal parties who met Assam Chief Minister Hiteswar Saikia Sunday to

discuss rehabilitation measures being taken by the government.

PTI said the government had set up a special state-level relief committee to oversee aid and rehabilitation measures for the thousands of villagers made homeless in the bloodshed.

Assam Governor Prakash Mehrotra said the situation in the hilly Brahmaputra Valley state was gradually improving and many people had already started returning to their villages from relief camps.

More than 150 camps were set up to shelter refugees seeking pro-

tection after a series of massacres. The army was brought in to quell the unrest.

Leaders of the campaign to oust immigrants from Assam met in Gauhati during the weekend and afterwards called on supporters to help the relief programme.

They said they were temporarily suspending their agitation, which had included strikes, road blocks and a boycott of last month's elections.

The decision was taken by the leaders of the two headline groupings of ethnic Assamese Hindus spearheading the campaign — the

all-Assam students' union and the all-Assam Gana Sangram Parishad or People's Revolutionary Front.

But they said they would continue their non-cooperation with Mr. Saikia's government, which they say was elected by immigrant votes, and called on the public to boycott Mrs. Gandhi's meetings when she visits the fertile, rice-growing valley on Wednesday.

They said Wednesday would be observed as a day of mourning for those killed and black flags would be hoisted at meetings addressed by the prime minister.

## Time links U.S. envoy in Honduras to FDN

NEW YORK (R) — Time magazine has reported that a team of Americans, including the U.S. ambassador to Honduras, John Negroponte, is masterminding insurgency in Nicaragua.

The magazine, in its April 4 issue, said its report was based on information from the rebels themselves, the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN).

The FDN, an alliance of guerrillas opposed to Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government, is reported to operate from sanctuaries across the border in Honduras.

Citing FDN sources, Time outlined the command structure of the rebels.

At the top is a "political coordinating committee" made up largely of conservative and moderate Nicaraguans who have fled their country during the last three years, it said.

Behind the coordinating committee are three military general staffs — the first is Nicaraguan,

the second is largely Honduran military, and the third is an "all-American body" which is the brains of the insurgency, Time said.

The third general staff is, by the FDN accounts, an all-American body, Time said. "It is composed of CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) experts and representatives of the U.S. army's southern command, based in Panama."

The report continued: "This third command is allegedly the brains of the insurgency. Its job is to pass orders to the second staff, which, in turn, relays them to the Contra (rebel) commanders."

The coordinator of the three commands' activities, according to Time, "is said by the FDN sources to be John Negroponte, U.S. ambassador to Honduras."

But the magazine also quoted one Western diplomat as saying Mr. Negroponte's job was to keep the Hondurans involved in the rebel movement.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Britain's alliance back in 3rd place

LONDON (R) — The volatile popularity of Britain's Liberal Social Democrat Alliance has suffered another sharp fall, according to an opinion survey broadcast Monday. Barely 10 days ago, pollsters reported that the centrist alliance, linking the Labour Party defectors of the Social Democrat with the perennially third-place Liberals, had bounced upwards in voter preference. Several surveys then showed the Alliance, which hopes to break the two-party pattern of British politics, in second place, ahead of the Labour opposition and behind Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives. But the latest poll, taken for independent television, put the alliance firmly back into third place.

## Charlton Heston to act with Egyptian

BAHRAIN (R) — The World Islamic League is to make a film starring U.S. actor Charlton Heston and Egyptian actress Soud Hossni about the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Gulf news agency said Monday. The film will be produced by Abdullah Al Subahi of Morocco, the agency said.

## Tourist lodge near Etna evacuated

CATANIA, Sicily (R) — Authorities ordered evacuation of a viewing lodge used by tourists when a new crater erupted on Mount Etna Monday. The civil protection service in Catania declared an alert and put rescue teams on stand-by as lava began seeping from a new crack in the crust of Europe's largest active volcano. Authorities said there was no immediate danger. The viewing lodge closed down is about 1,900 metres up the mountainside facing Catania.

## State of Andropov's kidney discovered

NEW YORK (R) — Newsweek magazine has reported that Soviet Leader Yuri Andropov had a bad kidney that required periodic treatment. The magazine, in its April 4 issue, quoted what it called a Soviet medical source for Mr. Andropov's condition. It also said Western diplomats in Moscow suggested his kidney trouble was due to diabetes which also affected his heart, liver and eyesight. Commenting on 68-year-old Mr. Andropov's recent 10-day absence from public view — which prompted speculation about his health — Newsweek said he had run into "substantial obstacles besides his health and age" since he took power in November. For most of these, it said, was his lack of "a cadre of loyal allies on the politburo."

## Anita and Albert a danger to traffic

AARAU, Switzerland (R) — A road trailer painted by a local artist with the picture of a reclining pair of lovers has been banned as a danger to traffic. On one side lay a woman with the inscription "Anita is thinking of Albert." On the other side was a man with the words "Albert is thinking of Anita." Local authorities decided that this Swiss version of "trick art," which is popular in the United States, was a distraction for other traffic and refused it a road licence. The owner has meanwhile repainted it grey all over and it is back on the road.

## Malaysia strict about drug laws

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysia will not bow to political or outside pressure in enforcing anti-drug laws which impose a mandatory death penalty on anyone found with 15 grammes of heroin, Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam said Monday. Foreigners found in possession of drugs or trafficking would not escape the amended legislation recently approved by Parliament, he told reporters. "We will prosecute everyone equally without taking into account creed, religion or colour, if the person is found flouting the drug laws."

## Lesotho claims attack by S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa's neighbour Lesotho has said an armed group from the white-ruled republic lost about 20 dead or wounded in an attack on a paramilitary barracks on their joint border.

The kingdom's police and paramilitary force said Sunday that a South African Defence Force major led the six-hour attack on the barracks at Ongelesnek border post in southern Lesotho on Saturday.

A joint statement also referred to the arrests of an unspecified number of South African police in fighting a series of border incidents at the weekend.

South Africa's External Affairs Director-General Hans van Dalen said he knew nothing of the

matter, while a police spokesman in Pretoria dismissed the charges as a "fairy tale." The Defence Force declined comment.

The Lesotho foreign ministry said on Saturday it had lodged a strong protest with Pretoria, alleging an act of "provocation and unwarranted aggression."

Lesotho also charged Sunday that further incidents included a grenade attack on a Roman Catholic mission at Piseng near its northern border with South Africa in which a paramilitary force member died and the capture of six of 10 alleged saboteurs said to have tried to blow up a Maseru power plant.

Earlier this month South Africa rejected charges by Lesotho that it had information about an immi-

nent attack on the mountain kingdom by men said to be connected with the Defence Force.

Lesotho is still smarting from the aftermath of a South African commando raid on its capital December in which more than 40 people died.

Pretoria said then it acted to head off planned sabotage and assassination raids on South Africa by Maseru-based guerrillas of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

Strict secrecy meanwhile shrouded the whereabouts of the ousted Prime Minister of Swaziland, Prince Mabandla Fred Dlamini, whose surprise arrival in South Africa was announced by Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha on Saturday.

## S. African ambassador's remarks upset Canberra

CANBERRA (R) — Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said South African Ambassador Denis Worrall was summoned to the foreign ministry Monday because he made comments that went beyond acceptable limits.

Mr. Hayden said in a statement Dr. Worrall had been called in because of remarks he made last week at a meeting of apex clubs saying Australian policy towards South Africa was "confrontational, prescriptive and intrusive."

Dr. Worrall had told the meeting Australia would apparently be satisfied only with black majority rule in South Africa. Mr. Hayden asked for a copy of his speech which was reported in local newspapers as an attack on the newly-elected labour government.

Mr. Hayden said Monday foreign diplomatic representatives were encouraged to present their governments' views in Australia. "However, it is not appropriate that they should publicly criticise the policies of the Australian government," he said.

## Disgruntled Greens to take German Bundestag by storm

BERLIN (R) — West Germany's radical "Green" party, angered over their seat allocations in the Bundestag (lower house), threatened a stormy parliamentary session Tuesday when they would take the chamber by storm.

The Greens, who won 27 seats in the March 6 elections, have threatened to stand in protest in the middle of the chamber when the new Bundestag meets to elect Conservative Chancellor Helmut Kohl at its first sitting.

They demand their brass nameplates be removed from seats allotted on the far left of the chamber

and screwed to benches in the middle, between Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) and the opposition Social Democrats (SPD).

Some right-wing politicians see the Greens' theatrical opening as a first, tentative challenge to Bonn's 33-year-old democracy. They fear an attempt to bring the rowdiness of street demonstrations to the country's highest democratic body.

The plan has also added fuel to a debate over whether the loose amalgam of leftists, anti-nuclear activists and pacifists should be banned altogether.

Bundestag President Richard Stueckel appealed to the Greens Sunday to observe conventions. But it was unclear what he or the "non-Green" deputies in the 497-member house would do if the protest went ahead.

"The middle is where we sit now and where we belong. We have occupied those seats since the republic was founded 33 years ago," one CDU deputy commented recently.

The Social Democrats are also galled at being evicted from the left benches which have been their preserve since they first entered the old Berlin Reichstag in the last

century.

But, as SPD chairman Willy Brandt acknowledged on the night of his party's election defeat, the Greens drew most of their votes from left-wing former Social Democrat supporters.

While national leaders appear to be digging in their heels, regional parliaments have ensured normal business by bowing to the newcomers' demands.

Green deputies, often clad in jeans and jumpers, now occupy the centre of the chamber in the Hamburg, Bremen and Lower Saxony parliaments without any

objection from SPD or CDU deputies.

But right-wing Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann of the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU) has already expressed horror at the prospect of "these Green types" slinking around the Bundestag in jeans.

Free Democrat (FDP) deputy Manfred Brunner said in a weekend speech that if the constitutional court examined the Greens, it would certainly declare them illegal. But he argued that the decision should be left with voters.

## Right gains in Geneva polls

GENEVA (R) — The voters of Geneva, traditionally Switzerland's most left-wing city, have shown a clear shift to the right in elections to the local parliament.

In the vote Sunday, widely seen as foreshadowing national elections later this year, the "vigilance" party, which campaigned on an anti-immigrant platform, almost doubled its representation.

The party, which opposes the large number of refugees and highly-paid foreign diplomats in Geneva, emerged from the election with 15 seats in Parliament, compared with its previous seven.

It is now the third largest party. The Communist "party of work" was left with 10 seats after losing five, and the Socialist Party retained 17 after losing one. The parties of the left have not been so weak for decades in Geneva, which recently had a communist Mayor.

Sunday's vote was in line with a continuing rightward drift in local and regional Swiss elections over the past two years.

Concern about unemployment has caused mounting hostility towards Switzerland's large foreign labour force.

## Calvi's family tries to clear his name

LONDON (R) — The family of Italian banker Roberto Calvi, who was found hanging under a London bridge last June, launched a court appeal Monday against a British inquest verdict that he committed suicide.

George Carman, the Calvi family lawyer, told three high court judges that the London inquest last July in which a jury returned a majority verdict of suicide had been rushed.

He said the family believed the 62-year-old Calvi had been murdered and urged the judges to quash the verdict and order a fresh inquest.

Mr. Carman said there were irregularities in the way the inquest had been conducted. "Since that time, there has come to light fresh evidence of a significant and material nature which calls into question even more the correctness, let alone the safety, of the verdict," he added.

Mr. Carman said Calvi's widow Clara, and her son and daughter, had flown from the United States to attend the high court hearing.

"The suicide verdict constitutes for us, as Catholics, a grave moral stigma and they entertain the belief that he met his death at the hands of others," he added.

## Time confirms Bulgarian exile's story about Pope

NEW YORK (R) — Time magazine says it has found evidence to confirm a newspaper report that a Bulgarian embassy worker in Paris who defected in 1981 told French authorities the Soviet KGB had ordered Pope John Paul II killed.

In its latest edition, published Sunday, Time said it had uncovered a new "fragment" of evidence which did not answer the question whether the Soviet Union, acting through Bulgaria, was behind the May 1981 attack

on the Pope but "tightens the web of circumstantial evidence around the Kremlin."

The New York Times said on March 23 the defector, Jordan Mantarov, 48, told the French that the Soviet KGB intelligence agency and Bulgarian secret service devised the plot to kill the Pope. He said a Bulgarian state security agent had divulged the plot to him, the paper said.

Time said it had corroborated the newspaper's account although it did not say how.

## Walesa, friends carry rosary made of prison bread

GDANSK, Poland (R) — Lech Walesa, who led the now-banned independent trade union Solidarity, walked in a church procession Sunday carrying a charred wooden cross adorned with a rosary made by jailed colleagues from prison bread.

Some 2,000 people, including many former union members, took part in the traditional Palm Sunday mass in and around St. Brigid's Roman Catholic church near Gdansk's giant Lenin shipyard, where Solidarity was born in August 1980.

Parish priest Henryk Jankowski led prayers for a general amnesty and the release of jailed Solidarity

activists. A former Solidarity official prayed for revival of the union, suspended under martial law in December 1981 and dissolved last October.

The procession was confined to the church and its precincts. There was no move towards a giant monument of three steel crosses outside the Shipyard main gate that has been the scene of past clashes between pro-Solidarity demonstrators and police.

Church sources said the small, blackened cross carried by Mr. Walesa had been hanging on the monument when it was doused with petrol and set alight after riot

police dispersed some 1,500 demonstrators in the area two weeks ago.

The demonstration around the monument had followed a mass at St. Brigid's Church and marked 15 months since martial law suppressed Solidarity.

The rosary twined around the cross was made out of prison bread kneaded into beads by former Solidarity members tried and jailed for offences under martial law, Father Jankowski said.

No special police squads were in view during the procession.

During the service, Mr. Walesa, wearing a brown suit, sat with ano-

ther former Solidarity official, Alojzy Szablewski, on benches alongside the main altar in the church presbytery.

A group of about 200 well-wishers gathered around him and gave him an ovation, making victory signs with upstretched hands as he left.

The 39-year-old electrician wishes them a happy Easter, and added: "The time will come when we all shall march to victory."

When an Italian reporter asked him what he expected from Pope John Paul's second visit to Poland next June 16 to 22, Mr. Walesa replied: "moral strengthening."

## British Conservative old hand loves to hate his own side

By Barry May  
Reader

LONDON — The British government's latest budget has drawn its fiercest criticism from the parliamentary ranks of the ruling Conservative Party.

The outspoken critic is Sir Ian Gilmour, long a thorn in the side of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's administration.

Sir Ian, a tall, rich aristocrat, became the voice of the British Foreign Office in the House of Commons when Mrs. Thatcher came to power in 1979 and chose as her Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, a nobleman ineligible to speak in the lower chamber of Parliament.

Sir Ian's inclination to stray beyond his brief and speak out on economic issues — in a direction that did not accord with Mrs. Thatcher's tight-money strategy — led to his dismissal from the cabinet in September 1981.

A liberal intellectual in the

mould of the traditional "compassionate" wing of the Conservative Party, Sir Ian, 56, continued to snipe at the government's handling of the economy.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (finance minister), had spoken in his budget speech last week about laying the foundations for sustainable jobs and economic recovery. Sir Ian noted during a Parliamentary debate.

## Hardly good foundations

Then he mocked: "So after four years, we are still providing the foundations. It is just as well the chancellor is not a builder. If he were, the buildings would never appear above the ground level. He would always be laying the foundations, and the foundations themselves are not that solid because three and four million unemployed and the loss of manufacturing capacity are not the

best foundations to build up."

The great gap in Sir Geoffrey's budget was the lack of steps to deal with Britain's 13.7 per cent unemployment, he said.

The former deputy foreign secretary, heard in stony silence on the government benches and chatters from the opposition, had a word of sarcasm for Mrs. Thatcher, too.

"The prime minister said she had a long-term plan. That is very good news, but there is not a great deal of a sign of it in the budget," he said.

Instead of allowing unemployment to rise or to continue at its same "astronomic height" the chancellor should have started to rebuild the economy, he said, adding:

"Instead of that, he has merely gone on tinkering with the foundations."

The chancellor, invited to respond to the criticism in a radio interview, said:

"We have had tremendous suc-

cess against inflation in a very difficult time."

"We are now seeing clear signs of economic growth in the year ahead and we are able to see those signs on firm foundations."

"We are on course, even if he isn't."

The fiercest critic

Sir Ian's jibes at the government are not the only ones from within the ranks of the Conservative Party. But he is its most eminent critic and the most relentless.

His assault in the House of Commons follows the recent publication of his latest book, in which he argues for the total reversal of the government's economic policies.

The book, "Britain Can Work", presents the traditional but now unfashionable strain of Conservative thought on economics and politics.

It is contemptuous of Mrs.

Thatcher.

"The prime minister, when in opposition, stigmatised Labour in a striking phrase as 'the natural party of unemployment'..." Sir Ian writes.

"If Labour is the natural party of unemployment, the Conservatives have become the party of natural unemployment."

It seemed to believe that unemployment was merely the result of natural or market forces, he adds.

His book is unremitting in its assault on monetarism, the strict control of the nation's money supply as the major weapon in the fight against inflation, which Sir Ian says has become identified with aggressively right-wing Conservative attitudes to politics and economics.

"It is appeal to many of them is ideological," he states.

"It provides a whole attitude to politics and economics. It tells politicians how they should act — or rather how they should not act."

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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## TWO FOR THE PRICE OF ONE

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♠ J 5

♥ A 9 8 4

♦ 8 7 3

♣ 8 6 5 3

WEST EAST

♠ A 8 6 4 ♠ 10 9 7 2

♥ 7 2 ♥ 6 5

♦ 10 4 2 ♦ Q J 9 5

♣ 9 8 2 ♣ K 10 7

SOUTH

♠ K 5 3

♥ K J 10 6 3

♦ A K 3

♣ A 4

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass

4 ♣ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♣.

Some suits contain extra chances within the suit that can substantially improve your chances of success. Declarer had the technique to double the winning percentages on this deal.

South was correct to open one heart rather than one no trump. His reasonable five-card suit made his hand worth more than 18 points. The encouragement of a single raise was all that he needed to contract for game.

West led the queen of clubs, and declarer had mixed emotions about his dummy. There seemed to be a sure loser in each minor suit. Therefore, it appeared that declarer would have to hold

his spade losers to one if the contract were going to succeed. The obvious way to tackle the suit was to lead a spade to the king. Equally obvious from a glance at the full diagram was that this line was going to result in a one-trick set.

Fortunately, declarer was alert enough to realize that the spade suit actually offered two chances to make the hand — his contract was safe either if West held the queen or East held the ace of spades!

Declarer won the first trick with the ace of clubs — this was not the time for a holdup, because declarer could not afford to have the defenders shift to a diamond. After extracting two trumps in two rounds, ending in his hand, declarer then led a low spade toward the jack. Had East held the queen, declarer would have had to fall back on leading a spade to the king for his contract. As it was, West won the queen of spades and shifted to a diamond, but too late. Declarer won and led another low spade. East was forced to win the ace. But now declarer could win the diamond return and discard dummy's remaining diamond on the king of spades. So the defenders had to be satisfied with two spade tricks and a club.

APR 1 1983